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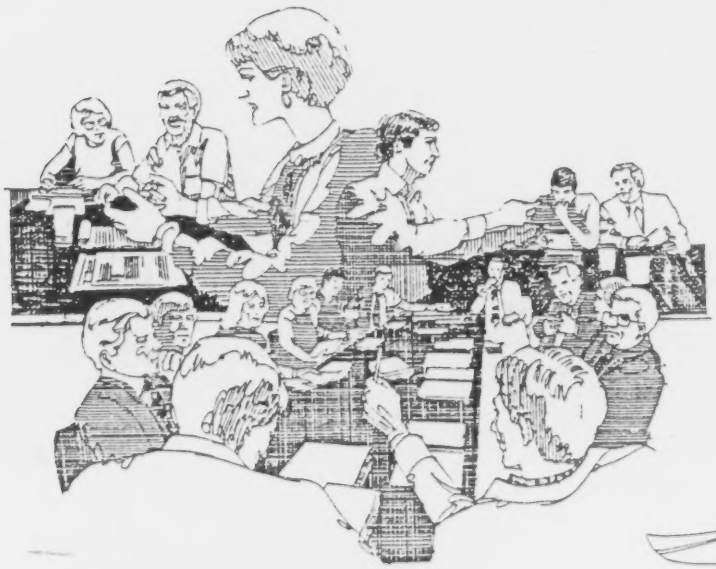
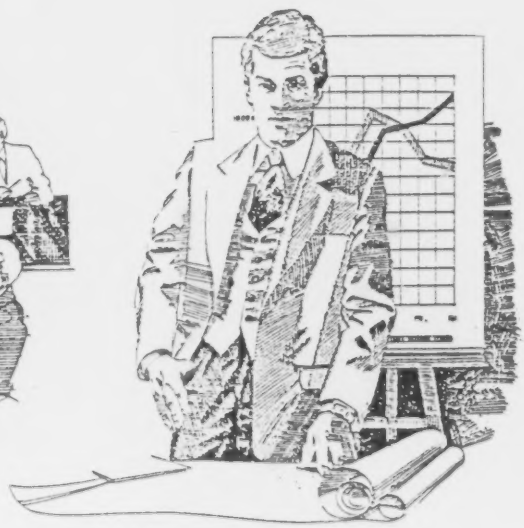
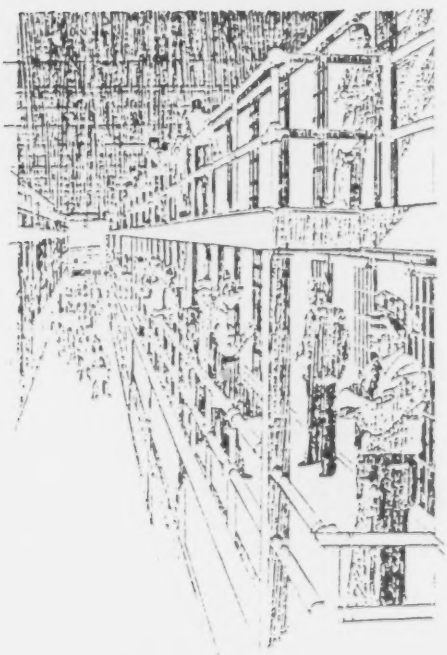
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992







ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
HOWARD A. PETERS III ❑ DIRECTOR

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

VOLUME III

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

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ILLINOIS
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April 5, 1991

Honorable Members of the General Assembly
State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Members of the General Assembly:

This plan highlights the issues facing the Department of Corrections in fiscal year 1992. Once again, the single most overriding issue is the prison population and capacity crisis.

The prison system is growing at its fastest rate in history. Despite an aggressive building program, we cannot add enough prison beds to ensure the safety of the public, staff, and inmates.

We must boldly and swiftly address this issue.

I look forward to a dialogue on these important issues and hereby submit for your consideration the Department of Corrections' Human Services Plan for fiscal year 1992.

Sincerely,

Howard A. Peters III
Director

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Agencies Participating in Human Services Planning

Volume 1	Department of Children and Family Services* One North Old State Capitol Plaza Springfield, Illinois 62762
Volume 2	Department Public Aid* 100 South Grand Avenue East Springfield, Illinois 62762
Volume 3	Department of Corrections* Executive Office Building 1301 Concordia Court Springfield, Illinois 62702
Volume 4	Department of Rehabilitation Services* 623 East Adams Springfield, Illinois 62705
Volume 5	Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse* 100 West Randolph Suite 5-600 Chicago, Illinois 60601
Volume 6	Department on Aging* 421 East Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62706
Volume 7	Department of Public Health* 535 West Jefferson Springfield, Illinois 62761
Volume 8	Department of Employment Security* 910 South Michigan 14th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60605
Volume 9	Department of Commerce and Community Affairs Division of Employment and Training Services 620 East Adams Springfield, Illinois 62701

Agencies Participating in Human Services Planning (continued)

Volume 10	Department of Human Rights 100 West Randolph Street Suite 10-100 Chicago, Illinois 60601
Volume 11	Department of Veterans' Affairs P.O. Box 5054 208 West Cook Street Springfield, Illinois 62706
Volume 12	Formerly Commission on Delinquency Prevention No longer available. Youth Services have been consolidated in the Department of Children and Family Services
Volume 13	Division of Services for Crippled Children University of Illinois 540 Iles Park Place Springfield, Illinois 62718

Copies of individual plans may be obtained directly from each agency listed above.

*These agencies are mandated by Public Act 79-1035 to produce Human Services Plans.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

Section I

ISSUES

Fiscal Year 1992

CROWDING OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Issue Definition:

Prison crowding is fast outstripping resources and staff needed to maintain a safe, secure, and humane prison system. In fiscal year 1990, the State of Illinois experienced the largest prison growth of any state in the nation. This year's prison admissions continue to exceed last year's growth. Only through legislation enacted in fiscal year 1991 to double the amount of meritorious good time (MGT) awarded inmates from 90 to 180 days, has the Department of Corrections (DOC) been able to offset increased admissions and slow the inmate population growth. Its impact, however, has been nearly used up, and prison population will increase substantially. Without a significant increase in resources or change in policy, the prison system will begin to falter.

Background:

In fiscal year 1990, Illinois witnessed the largest growth in its prison population in the history of the state. Its inmate population grew by 4,719, an increase of 21%. This exceeded that of any other state in the nation and was nearly double the national average rate of growth.

The cause of this growth has been new court admissions, which increased by 32% in fiscal year 1990 alone. The key factor in the increase in court admissions is, without doubt, the war on drugs and the subsequent increase in the number of drug offenders sentenced to prison. Approximately 47% of last year's court admissions are solely attributable to more drug offenders coming to prison. This represents an acceleration of an already existing trend that has not slowed this year. Through January 31, 1991, court admissions to prison show a 22.0% increase and a 45% increase in drug offenders.

The continued growth in the inmate population increases prison crowding. Over 68% of all available bed space is double or multi-celled. As of January 31, 1991, the prison system is operating with an inmate population at 121.0% of its rated capacity: over 4,800 inmates more than it should be. The recently completed construction of two 600-bed minimum security prisons (Taylorville Correctional Center and Robinson Correctional Center) prevented this imbalance from being greater.

One factor which slowed population growth in fiscal year 1991 was the enactment of legislation to double the amount of meritorious good time (MGT) awarded inmates, from 90 to 180 days per period of incarceration. Without this supplemental MGT, the prison population would have been 28,683 (December, 1990). Instead it was 27,516, or over 1,100 less. Its impact has helped maintain reduced population levels through the first half of fiscal year 1991. Thereafter prison population will increase substantially.

An alternative program introduced in fiscal year 1990 to reduce prison terms for selected first-time prison offenders under 30 years of age has had minimal impact on the prison population. The Impact Incarceration Program, or boot camp, opened on October 15, 1990, at Dixon Springs, located in southern Illinois in the Shawnee National Forest. It is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior in youthful offenders by providing a structured, specialized program that develops responsibility, self-esteem, and positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior. An inmate who successfully completes the boot camp program will have his prison sentence reduced to 120 days. It is estimated that this 200-bed program will result in a net annual population reduction of between 600 and 750. However, this first year, the impact is estimated at 300.

The growth in the female population continues to exceed available beds. As of January 31, 1991, the female population was 1,196, and rated capacity was 919. A site has yet to be identified for a new 250-bed minimum security prison for females.

As the prison population increases, so does the number of elderly, mentally ill, and other special need inmates. The recently signed American with Disabilities Act will require more planning in order to provide programming options and housing arrangements required by law.

Inmates in prison are there because they are judged a threat to the safety and well-being of the public. This threat does not end once they are incarcerated. Instead, the threat is simply focused on staff and other inmates. Over 65% of the inmates in prison have been convicted of violent crimes, including murder, rape, and armed robbery. Another 18% are there because of offenses involving drugs. Daily, over 1,000 inmates are in segregation due to their disruptive behavior and violation of institutional rules. Another 1,300 are housed in protective custody because of their own concern about their personal safety and well-being.

Limited staff resources intensify an already difficult and dangerous situation. Staff increases in recent years have been mainly to provide staff at newly opened institutions. As a result, staffing ratios continue to fall as resources cannot support additional staff to offset the increasing prison population.

Issue Analysis:

The State faces a major challenge in addressing prison crowding. Currently the adult prison population exceeds the Department's rated capacity by 4,800 inmates. The only capacity additions funded in fiscal year 1992 are the planned opening of a 200-bed community correctional center in Cook County and the final phase-in of 27 beds at the Dixon Correctional Center Female Unit. Limited state resources are forcing back the planned opening of 1,702 beds to fiscal year 1993.

Table 1
New Bed Project Completion and Opening Dates

New Beds	Number of Beds	Construction Completion Dates	Deferred Opening Date
Clayton Work Camp	150	May 1991	October 1992
Du Quoin Work Camp	200	June 1991	October 1992
Paris Work Camp	200	August 1991	December 1992
Greene County Work Camp	200	August 1991	December 1992
Big Muddy River Prison	952	January 1992	October 1992

This phasing back results in increased double-celling at existing institutions.

Prison population is projected to increase by over 3,000 inmates in fiscal year 1992, which will increase population levels to 8,121 over rated capacity. At this level of prison crowding, meeting basic service needs will be difficult. As the table below shows, the widening gap between prison population and rated capacity presents an alarming picture:

Table 2
Comparison of Projected Population and Planned Rated Capacity

End of Fiscal Year	*Projected Population	Planned Rated Capacity	Capacity Shortfall
1990 (actual)	27,295	22,616	4,679
1991	29,300	23,987	5,313
1992	32,335	24,214	8,121
1993	35,114	25,916	9,198
1994	37,674	25,916	11,758
1995	39,697	25,916	13,781
1996	42,057	25,916	16,141

*These projections may be lowered between 2% and 5% because of the proposed changes in community supervision.

At the same time, the female population is projected to reach 1,400 by the end of fiscal year 1992. It will require increased double and multi-celling at Dwight Correctional Center, and the co-educational facilities at the Logan and Dixon Correctional Centers. The planned addition of a 250-bed minimum security prison for females will not meet the long-term female population needs. Another female prison is needed.

By fiscal year 1994, the Department will reach the maximum level of double-celling in existing institutions.

A major concern for the Department is the impact that the increased population levels have on day-to-day operations. The Reception and Classification Center at the Joliet Correctional Center regularly exceeds capacity, thus overloading the physical plant. Every week Cook County brings in between 200 and 275 inmates. Admissions from the collar counties have also increased. As a result, the Department has had to accelerate the classification process from two weeks to less than a week to ensure bed availability. This faster processing threatens the objectives of the classification process.

Special needs inmates exceed resources, resulting in services being stretched to meet all the demands. Enactment of special legislation, the American with Disabilities Act, establishes requirements for greater levels of service delivery. One of the principle recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Mental Health was to replace and expand the Menard Psychiatric Center.

Increasing the number of inmates in already crowded facilities makes monitoring inmates activities more difficult and dangerous. Staff are charged with the responsibility to maintain a safe, secure, and controlled prison environment. Basic programs like academic and vocational training, substance abuse and other counseling, and productive work experience such as Correctional Industries, are to be provided. In addition, basic services are mandated, such as medical and psychiatric services, regular meals, exercise, clean clothes and bedding, showers, and personal hygiene. On occasion, this daily routine is interrupted due to incidents involving the inmate population and periodic lockdowns to search for weapons and drugs.

Prison crowding dramatically increases pressures on staff. In fiscal year 1991, staff levels increased with the addition of more than 230 staff each at the two new 600-bed minimum security prisons opened at Taylorville and Robinson. The only new staff additions that will be funded in fiscal year 1992 are those associated with the opening of a 200-bed community correctional center in Cook County. Over 2,800 inmates will be added to the institutional population with no additional staff. Staff are being continually asked to do more with less. Staffing ratios will fall even lower in the foreseeable future.

Action Plan:

There is no greater priority for correctional administrators than the safety of staff and inmates. It is a responsibility which is not taken lightly. As correctional administrators strive to maximize available resources and staff to maintain control of crowded prisons, more lockdowns of the prison system will occur to periodically check for weapons and drugs.

The Department will continue to press for resolution of the prison crowding issue. It is the single most significant action the Department can take to improve the work environment of its staff and make the prison system more manageable. The options remain the same:

1. Build more beds

2. Defer more inmates from placement in prison.

3. Adopt sentencing guidelines and reduce long-term sentences.

Resolution of the prison crowding issue will take the combined efforts of state and criminal justice policy-makers. The decisions will have a lasting impact on the future direction of the Department of Corrections and its resource needs.

MAINTAINING CROWDED INSTITUTIONS

Issue Definition:

Continually operating prisons over rated capacity levels places greater stress on operating systems and speeds up deterioration of the prison's physical plant. Limited state resources forcing back the planned opening of 750 beds at four new work camps and the 952-bed medium security prison in Rend Lake to fiscal year 1993 further compound the prison crowding issue. Failing to renovate and upgrade overloaded systems, especially water and sewer systems which are necessary to maintain basic services, will result in system failures.

Critical to the maintenance and upkeep of prisons is a capital plan which balances the need to replace and upgrade existing systems necessary to house inmates, provide basic services, ensure the security of staff and inmates, and to comply with state and federal mandates against the need for increasing prison capacity to reduce prison crowding.

Deferring long-term capital improvements allows conditions to worsen, ultimately requiring higher funding levels in future years.

Background:

The Department's primary responsibility is to operate and maintain 47 correctional facilities. These 23 adult prisons, five work camps, one boot camp, 11 adult community correctional centers, and seven juvenile facilities consist of over 12,000 separate buildings with a combined net worth of over $1 billion.

Excluding the 13 new prisons opened since 1980, the average age of all medium and minimum security prisons is about 47 years. The average age of the five maximum security prisons is 93 years. Over 50% of rated capacity is in facilities 50 years or older.

Since the beginning of fiscal year 1978, the state has invested over $730 million to increase prison capacity and maintain existing prisons. Slightly over 25%, or $194.6 million, of this investment has gone to maintain and upgrade existing facilities:

* $70.4 million to upgrade existing facilities;
* $50.8 million to upgrade utility systems;
* $34.5 million to improve facility systems;
* $20.0 million to replace roofs;
* $13.0 million to upgrade security security systems; including the replacement of locks, security doors and security fencing;
* $3.1 million to renovate roads and parking;
* $2.8 million for miscellaneous improvements.

The balance, $536.1 million, has gone to increase capacity:

* $349.2 million for the construction of 11 adult prisons: Centralia (950 beds), Hillsboro (Graham-950 beds), Vienna (Shawnee-896 beds), Danville (896 beds), Jacksonville (500 beds), Lincoln (500 beds), Galesburg (Hill-896 beds), Mt.Sterling (Western Illinois-728 beds), Canton (Illinois River-728 beds), Taylorville (600 beds), and Robinson (600 beds);

* $58 million for the construction of additional housing units and work camp expansions;

* $56.0 million for the conversion of three former mental health centers in adult medium and minimum security prisons located in Lincoln (Logan-850 beds), East Moline (688 beds), and Dixon (1,179 beds);

* $4.6 million for the conversion of the Bowen Mental Health Center at Harrisburg to a 200-bed juvenile facility; and

* $68.3 million for on-going projects for the construction and renovation of 750 beds at work camps (Clayton 150, Du Quoin 200, Paris 200 and Greene County 200), 952 beds at the medium security prison (Big Muddy River) at Ina, and conversion of the Assumption High School at East St. Louis into a correctional facility. A site is yet to be determined for a 250-bed minimum security prison for females.

Building and utility systems have estimated life-cycles: construction, maintenance, renovation, and finally replacement. Some of these systems are reaching the end of their useful life and will require replacement.

Issue Analysis:

Investments in capital improvements over the last 14 years have not kept pace with capital needs. The doubling of the inmate population has necessitated a large investment of $536.1 million in capital funds to increase prison capacity. It, however, has not been enough as the adult prison population exceeds rated capacity by over 4,800 inmates. The planned phase back of the opening of 750 beds in four new work camps and the 952-bed medium security prison at Rend Lake will further widen the gap between adult population and rated capacity. By the end of fiscal year 1992, it will be 8,121. After fiscal year 1992, this imbalance will increase sharply.

The recent rapid growth in the inmate population and the resulting overcrowding accelerate the deterioration of the physical plant of the State's prison system. The age of buildings and systems compound the impact of prison

crowding. Even those facilities built in the last ten years are housing significantly more inmates than they were designed to accommodate.

Mechanical systems, sewer and water systems are being overloaded. An increased consumption of water, for example, requires increased water storage to maintain water pressure and provide water for fire emergencies. As water usage increases so does the demand on sewer systems. Some sanitary districts (Chester and Sheridan) are raising rates in order to pay for capital upgrades of water and sewer treatment plants. In recent years the Department has initiated capital projects to install a bar screen and grinder or "muffin monster" in an effort to reduce the heavy flow of sewage. At Department-operated sewage treatment plants at Dwight, Centralia, and Vienna, upgrades are on-going or being requested in order to increase the operating capacity to meet demands caused by the higher inmate population levels.

Security systems, including security locks, security doors and windows, security fencing, and security cameras, are wearing out. These systems form an integral part of the physical barriers which control inmate movement. Planning continues on design of two maximum security cellhouses for the Pontiac Correctional Center which will maximize security controls.

Compliance with state fire marshal codes, public health codes, life safety codes, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations and other state and federal laws further compound the problem. For example, failure to address EPA regulations on underground storage tanks, removal of PCB transformers, and removal of hazardous wastes could result in fines. Other life safety violations could result in declaring current facilities unsafe and ordering the Department to abandon them until corrective action is taken. These pressures add additional strains on available funds.

Deferral of regular maintenance projects can threaten the integrity of building systems and result in increased repair costs in the future. For example, a relatively small investment can assure the life of a roof for an extended period. While deferrals of maintenance can lead to deterioration to the point that the entire roof may need to be replaced at great expense.

Each year $1.5 million is appropriated in the Department's operating budget to address repair and maintenance projects. It represents an investment of less than one percent for maintaining the over 12,000 buildings with a net worth over $1 billion.

A prison, much like a small community, requires continual maintenance of its building and infrastructures in order to house inmates, provide basic services, and ensure the security of staff and inmates. Deferring long-term capital improvements increase daily operating maintenance costs. Over time, repeated "quick fix" repairs may cost more than total replacement. The major problems facing correctional facilities, in addition to their old age and deteriorating conditions, are the continued overload of operating systems and building infrastructures. In some instances it may be cheaper over the long run to

construct new rather than expend funds to renovate or upgrade existing systems.

Action Plan:

Construction will continue on the 750 beds at four new work camps and the 952-bed medium security prison at Ina. As operating funds become available, these beds will be opened.

Site selection continues on location of a suitable site for a 250-bed minimum security prison for females.

A total of $17.0 million is requested to complete on-going projects and maintain existing facilities: $16.3 million funded from the Capital Development Fund (CDF) and $.7 million from the General Revenue Fund (GRF). A total of 28 projects will be funded.

1. Fund $11.2 million to renovate and upgrade utility systems.

2. Fund $4.2 million for rehabilitation, renovation, and upgrade of existing facilities.

3. Fund $1.6 million to replace roofs.

In the Department's operating budget, $1.5 million is requested for repair and maintenance projects.

EXPLORING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Issue Statement:

The fiscal year 1992 budget for the Department of Corrections totals $572.6 million. This fiscal commitment will rise in the coming years. It is estimated that $1 billion in capital funds must be dedicated to Corrections in the next five years to meet the rising prison population. Operating funds necessary to support these beds will be equally large.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency estimates that one new prison bed will cost $1 million over a 30-year period. This cost includes construction, debt payment, and operating costs. This issue paper explores the possible impact and feasibility of several alternatives to incarceration.

Background:

Prison population growth is determined by three major factors: how many offenders are sentenced to prison, how long they stay in prison, and the rate at which they return. Of course, the causes behind these factors are complex. However, the realities of the prison population problem are easily identified.

* Corrections has limited control over admissions. It is the recipient of what the criminal justice system chooses to send to it.

* Local and State funding for community-based sanctions and jail space is limited and provides minimum alternatives to State incarceration.

* Many of the existing alternatives whose primary goal is substitution for imprisonment tend to generally widen the net of social control without having cost-effective impacts on community crime rates or prison utilization rates.

The Illinois Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding was convened on April 4, 1983, with a charge from Governor James Thompson to recommend meaningful, lasting, and comprehensive solutions to the problems facing Illinois' correctional system. The Chairman was Peter Bensinger, the first Director of the Department of Corrections in 1970.

The very composition of the Task Force reflected its systematic approach -- legislators, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement, correctional officials, and citizen interests were all represented at the State, County, and municipal level. This representation of different interests helped assure that solutions would be acceptable and realistic to key individuals and groups in the system.

The perspective taken by the Task Force was broad in nature and did not focus on new construction as the exclusive solution to prison crowding. The Task Force was sensitive to resource constraints and sought recommendations that were fiscally prudent, yet mindful of public safety and the need for punishment for wrong-doing. The Task Force concentrated on issues of:

* who goes to prison -- which offenders would receive the most serious and costly of sanctions;

* how long they stay -- an examination of sentence length and under what correctional program sentences should be served; and

* system capacity -- the development of a coordinated justice system (beyond prison capacity) for the State of Illinois.

The recommendations which emanated from this approach necessarily overlapped the three focal areas, but met the Task Force criteria of being lasting, meaningful, comprehensive, and realistic in terms of implementation and conservation of State funds.

The Task Force rejected a concept of system capacity limited to prison bed space alone. In supporting short-term expansions of work release and work camps, the Task Force realized that more diverse alternatives were necessary. To that end, a broad-based Community Corrections Act to enhance and expand probation and special placements was recommended. This broadened definition of system capacity was intended to enable Illinois to properly sanction its criminals without bankrupting its taxpayers or decimating other social service programs. Indeed, the Task Force believed that more appropriate sanctions may be imposed on greater segments of the offender population by broadening the base from which punishments may be administered.

Decisions about which individuals truly need and deserve prison sentences -- and for how long -- are critical to the ultimate expansion of system capacity. The Task Force, in recommending an active Sentencing Guidelines Commission, recognized the positive, powerful role of guidelines in alleviating correctional problems, sentencing disparity, and providing certainty of punishments. By reserving the prison sanction for those offenders who most warrant it, truly dangerous and violent offenders can be incarcerated without the constant need to release them to create room for the non-violent and less dangerous.

As the following table shows, most of the recommendations have been acted upon. The major exceptions were those dealing with sentencing changes.

Table 3
Status Review of the September, 1983 Recommendations
made by the Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding

Recommendation of the Task Force	Status/Action as of October, 1990
1. Expand local criminal justice sanctions through a Community Corrections Act.	1. P.A. 84-692 established community corrections programs administered through the Office of the Illinois Courts.
2. Expand community correctional center beds.	2. Since fiscal year 1983, community center beds have increased by 341. Current capacity of community correctional centers is 894. Electronic Detention with a capacity of 500 was added in fiscal year 1990. A 200-bed facility will open in fiscal year 1992.
3. Centralize probation departments under the Illinois Court administrative offices.	3. Intensive Probation System was implemented in fiscal year 1985 and the Community Corrections Act further subsidized probation.
4. Expand the mandate of the Sentencing Commission.	4. The Sentencing Commission was abolished.
5. Establish standards of sentencing. 6. Develop comprehensive sentencing guidelines.	5,6. In 1988, the House Judiciary II Committee established a Subcommittee on Criminal Sentencing chaired by Representative Tom Homer to review the sentencing structure. No action was taken.
7. Expand prison capacity through construction.	7. Since fiscal year 1983, rated capacity increased by 9,851 beds. A total of ten new institutions have opened. Big Muddy and four work camps are under construction.
8. Provide programs for special populations.	8. A 315-bed special unit for developmentally disabled inmates was established in fiscal year 1986 at the Dixon Correctional Center.

9. Expansion of the adult system should not be at the cost of juvenile facilities.	9. An additional 80 beds at IYC-Harrisburg will open. 30 beds at IYC-St. Charles and 48 beds at IYC-Joliet opened. The 1990 per capita cost for juveniles is $31,439 compared to the adult cost of $16,176.
10. Consider private sector contracting.	10. Public Act 83-964 authorized the Department of Corrections to enter an agreement with private firms, individual, partnership, or corporation to construct, remodel, or convert a structure for the purpose of serving as a correctional institution or facility and then lease the structure to the Department. Public Act 86-1412 provides that neither State nor a local unit of government shall contract with a private contractor or private vendor for the provision of services related to the operation of a correctional facility. The Department is contracting comprehensive medical services across the Department and food services at Joliet and community center beds.
11. Eliminate the mandatory prison sentence for residential burglary.	11. Amendments have been presented and were consistently defeated.
12. Facilitate employment opportunities for offenders.	12. In March, 1984, Department of Corrections, working with Illinois Job Services, implemented a cooperative effort to assist parolees in obtaining employment. These services are providing job-seeking skills, pre-registration with Job Services, and intensive services during the first sixty days after release. In addition, the Department has coordinated agreements with all JTPA agencies in the State.

Current options to incarceration with a real potential for reducing the prison population include sentencing reform, setting and enforcing population caps, or increasing use of intermediate sanctions. Sentencing reform is approaching the problem from a systematic perspective. It is, however, a long-term approach plagued with interest group conflict. Population cap and intermediate sanctions tend to transfer the problem to the local community often with no added resources. States have tried all three options with varying degrees of success.

The implementation of determinate sentencing was an improvement on sentencing fairness and uniformity. It also warranted far more severe sentences than had previously been authorized by law. It did not, however, eliminate judge's discretionary ability in applying sentences. For example, under the determinate sentencing structure, the sentence range for Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenses is extremely wide. In addition, the judges retain discretion to impose "extended term" sentences which can be double the maximum. Finally, the law allows for the imposition of consecutive sentences if the crimes were committed as part of a single course of action, again at the judge's discretion. Many of the key issues that were to be addressed by determinate sentencing are still present today.

Moreover, judicial discretion in sentencing an offender to prison remains an important variable. Data from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts suggest that the decision to incarcerate varies greatly by circuit. Table 2 compares the probability of a prison sentence for Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 offenses for selected circuits.

Table 4
Probability of a Prison Sentence - Class 1, 2, 3 and 4

Circuit	Probability
Circuit 19	20%
Circuit 1	28%
Circuit 7	41%
Cook	38%
Downstate	33%

The decision to incarcerate is affected by prior criminal history, circumstances of current offense, plea bargaining, and available alternatives. The above data suggest that geographic location of the offense also contributes to that decision.

In fiscal year 1984 there were 923 court admissions with a Class 4 holding offense. Class 4 offenses include theft, fraud, retail theft, and small weight drug offenses. By fiscal year 1990, there were 2,000 such admissions. The average prison stay for these offenders is six months. These minor offenders are filling up valuable prison beds.

Robert Schuwerk (1985), examining Illinois' determinate sentencing law in articles for the DePaul Law Review, recommends that Illinois reclassify its felonies. He reports that the General Assembly deliberately avoided a systematic examination of the grading and relative severity of offenses. Specifically he cites cases in which courts have questioned the severity of the penalties for residential burglary, armed robbery, armed violence, and certain drug offenses.

A review of the available data and discussions of Illinois' determinate sentencing suggest that the present system does not uniformly select who should go to prison, or who should receive the most severe sentences, or what those sentences should be.

Issue Analysis:

Sentencing Reform

One of the most promising sentencing reforms with a potential reduction in prison population is the use of guidelines. Minnesota, Washington, Oregon and now Tennessee have implemented presumptive sentencing guidelines and sentencing commissions.

In 1980, Minnesota was the first state to establish sentencing guidelines through a sentencing commission. The commission decided to de-emphasize imprisonment as a punishment for property offenders and to emphasize imprisonment for violent offenders. Their guidelines consist of a criminal history score and a severity level of current offense. A line drawn on the grid determines who goes to prison and who must receive a community-based sanction. The sentencing ranges are narrow. Figure 1 shows Oregon's sentencing grid.

In 1984, Washington implemented guidelines which resemble Minnesota's. As in Minnesota, parole was eliminated. They were also directed to be sensitive to prison population capacity constraints and to promulgate statewide prosecutorial charging and bargaining guidelines.

In 1989, Oregon, one of the newest of the sentencing guidelines states, borrowed some ideas from Minnesota to develop felony sentencing guidelines for a state with already overcrowded corrections facilities. Oregon patterned much of its guidelines after Minnesota and Washington but they did make a number of innovations. Most importantly, they took into account the "capacity" and services of community-based sanctions. For each probation sentence, the guideline rules set three limits: (a) the length of the probationary term, (b) the maximum number of days that may be served in a local jail as part of a probationary sentence, and (c) the maximum number of custody units that may be used to impose any other custodial sanction, such as house arrest or supervised community service.

A National Institute of Justice report states that presumptive sentencing guidelines can alter pre-existing sentencing patterns, reduce sentencing disparities, and achieve substantial levels of compliance from judges and

lawyers. Depending on how they are structured, they can also help reduce prison population levels by assuring that the violent offenders receive a prison sentence. The states in which guidelines have been implemented are small and have a homogenous population. A large, diverse, urban state like Illinois has not attempted guidelines.

Illinois Department of Corrections
Human Services Plan
Figure 1.

Sentencing Guidelines Grid
Oregon

CRIME SERIOUSNESS SCALE		CRIMINAL HISTORY SCALE								
		A Multiple (3+) felony person offender	B Repeat (2) felony person offender	C Single (1) felony person with felony non person offender	D Single (1) felony person offender	E Multiple (4+) felony non-person offender	F Repeat (2-3) felony non-person offender	G Significant minor criminal record	H Minor criminal record	I Minor misdemeanor or no criminal record
Murder	11	225- 269	196- 224	178- 194	149- 177	149- 177	135- 148	129- 134	122- 128	120- 121
Manslaughter I, Assault I, Rape I, Arson I	10	121- 130	116- 120	111- 115	91- 110	81- 90	71- 80	66- 70	61- 65	58- 60
Rape I, Assault I, Kidnapping II, Arson I, Burglary I, Robbery I	9	66- 72	61- 65	56- 60	51- 55	46- 50	41- 45	39- 40	37- 38	34- 36
Manslaughter II, Sexual Abuse I, Assault II, Rape II, Using child in display of sexual conduct, Drugs - minors, Cult./Manuf./Del., Comp. Prostitution, Neg. Homicide	8	41- 45	35- 40	29- 34	27- 28	25- 26	23- 24	21- 22	19- 20	16- 18
Extortion, Coercion, Supplying contraband, Escape I	7	31- 36	25- 30	21- 24	19- 20	16- 18	180 90	180 90	180 90	180 90
Robbery II, Assault III, Rape III, Bribe receiving, Intimidation, Property crimes *(more than $50,000)* Drug possession	6	25- 30	19- 24	15- 18	13- 14	10- 12	180 90	180 90	180 90	180 90
Robbery III, Theft by receiving, Trafficking stolen vehicles, Property crimes *($10,000 - $49,000)*	5	15- 16	13- 14	11- 12	9- 10	6- 8	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60
FIA I, Custodial interference II, Property crimes *($5,000 - $9,999)*, Drugs - Cult./Manuf./Del.	4	10- 10	8- 9	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60
Abandon child, Abuse of corpse, Criminal nonsupport, Property crimes *($1,000 - $4,999)*	3	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60	120 60	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30
Dealing child pornography, Violation of wildlife laws, Welfare fraud, property crimes *(less than $1,000)*	2	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30
Altering firearm ID, Habitual offender violation, Bigamy, Paramilitary activity, Drugs - possession	1	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30	90 30

In white blocks, numbers are presumptive prison sentences expressed as a range of months.

In gray blocks, upper number is the maximum number of custody units which may be imposed; lower number is the maximum number of jail days which may be imposed.

Population Caps

Thirteen states have emergency release powers defined by statute to relieve crowding. The greatest reported use in calendar year 1990 was in the District of Columbia (2,247), Tennessee (740), Oklahoma (699), and Texas (572).

Emergency release powers usually consist of a prison population capacity that the population cannot exceed. For example, a cap can be set at 105% of rated capacity. When the population exceeds the statutory cap, the Director certifies to the Governor that a prison emergency exists. The Governor shall authorize the Director to release a sufficient number of inmates to bring the population back below the cap. One difficulty with this approach is that eventually inmates are released with a minimum amount of time served or more serious offenders are released in order to stay under the population cap.

Instead of releasing inmates early when the state system is crowded, some states refuse admissions. Nineteen states in 1989 had state prisoners held in local jails because of prison crowding. Louisiana had 4,138 inmates backed up in county jails, New Jersey 3,024, and Tennessee 2,733. This practice results in jail crowding and legal challenges by the counties.

The ripple effect of this policy was highlighted recently in Houston, Texas. More than 250 inmates were released from the Houston Jail in September after officials failed to reduce the jail population to 6,100. The cap was imposed by U.S. District Court Judge DeAnde. The cap provided for a maximum of 4,750 county inmates, plus 1,350 inmates awaiting transfer to State facilities. The State prisoners in local jails were due to court ordered-caps on the State prisons. Judge DeAnde indicated that he may order the release of 400 felons serving State prison time in the county jail. The State sought and obtained a temporary order from the 5th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals to block imposition of the cap on State inmates in the county jail. The current status of the issue is that of state and local officials arguing over who is to blame for the court-ordered release of inmates.

Intermediate Sanctions

Another option is to expand diversion programs for offenders sentenced to prison. Illinois' Impact Incarceration Program (IIP), located at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest, is a prison alternative for first-time prison offenders under 30 years of age. It is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior in youthful offenders. The IIP provides a structured, specialized program that develops responsibility, self-esteem and positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior. It promotes public safety through risk management in the selection of participants and reduces the demand for prison bed space by shortening time to serve for successful participants.

As of January 31, 1991, judges have referred 495 offenders to IIP. One hundred and five offenders (105) have been denied participation due to concerns about escape risk, an outstanding warrant, psychological or medical

concerns,legal eligibility, or refusal to sign the volunteer consent form. Thirty-six inmates have quit the program and another 25 left due to disciplinary reasons. This removal rate of 24% compares very favorably with other state-operated boot camps.

It is too early to tell whether IIP is expanding the net of social control with judges sending offenders to prison who previously would have been sentenced to probation. Ninety-four percent of inmates accepted into IIP had a 3 to 5 year prison sentence. Without IIP, these inmates would serve an average of 1.3 years in prison, compared to 120 days.

As of February 11, 1991, there are 117 inmates approved for placement in IIP. Another 36 inmates are pending review and approval. Assuming a stable referral rate of 200 a month (January, 1991 experience), this backlog will increase. Given the way IIP is currently structured, another IIP facility could be opened to handle the backlog.

Day Reporting Centers are another option for intermediate sanctions. Offenders are required to report to the center instead of an agent visiting the offenders. The definition of a Day Reporting Center (DRC) has three components:

1. Offenders must report on a frequent and regular basis as a condition of release or supervision.

2. The numbers of contacts per week are higher than the level of supervision that participating offenders would otherwise get.

3. The programs must provide or broker services, activities, or treatments which either are not available to non-DRC clients, or which are available in a more focused and intensive manner than for non-DRC.

These Centers are used as an intermediate sanction between regular and intensive probation. It is more intensive than regular probation, but less costly than intensive probation. Other applications could be for parole technical violators and parole supervision.

Day Reporting Centers are operating in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and New Mexico. The average per day cost per inmate is around $10.00. This cost will vary depending on the amount and level of services that are attached to the Day Reporting Center.

A carefully designed DRC program might also be considered as a sentencing alternative for individuals with property offenses and other non-violent offenses. If the system could be viewed in an all new way, prison should be the option of last resort when there are no other resources available that allow for the protection of public safety.

The recent war on drugs with its focus on incarceration has primarily accomplished only overcrowded prisons. Imprisonment will only last for a few years. Effective intervention changing the patterns of substance abuse can last a lifetime. For some offenders who are drug-involved, placement in a community residential treatment program would contribute more to breaking the cycle of drugs and crime than imprisonment.

A drug diversion program could be developed for offenders sentenced to prison who have a history of drug abuse. By completing an intensive treatment program, the inmate can reduce his time in prison. This is very similar to the sentence reduction in the boot camp concept. The target group would be the older, chronic, non-violent offender. The program would consist of an intensive, residential, therapeutic community for 180 days. Encounter group, psychotherapy, tutorial learning sessions, remedial and formal education classes, and residential job duties are the primary program components. The purpose of the program is to confront and "shock" the offender into accepting responsibility for his substance abuse problems. The primary outcome is for the offender to continue in treatment after release and consequently his drug usage and criminal activities would be reduced or eliminated.

Lower class offenders, such as Class 3 and 4, could be diverted to programs of community restitution and community service. This would reserve scarce prison beds for serious offenders and force the non-violent offenders to repay the victim and community.

One very real problem with these types of programs is that they have a potential of increasing the number of admissions into prison. Judges may see these programs as options for offenders they normally sentence to probation. The net effect then would be to increase prison population problems.

Diversion programs are not new in Illinois. Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) was established in 1983 as a means to divert selected offenders from crowded State prisons. The program guidelines state: "The candidates should have a history of criminal behavior that would support prison commitment."

The Intensive Probation Supervision has the capacity to serve 625 adult offenders from 12 counties. Since its inception in fiscal year 1984, IPS has processed approximately 188 offenders per year successfully. If you assume all these individuals would have gone to prison, IPS can be viewed as successfully diverting 1,028 potential inmates away from the prison system over the last six years. IPS is clearly not having much impact on the prison population. Whether an expansion of the program would have a significant impact depends upon whether IPS is being used merely as an adjunct to regular probation, as most research indicates, or if it is truly being used to divert inmates from prison.

A recent study by the General Accounting Office concluded that existing intermediate sanction programs have had little effect on prison crowding and are unlikely to have a sizeable one on prison populations. This is because most programs serve a relatively small population of offenders.

Action Plan:

These three options: sentencing reforms, population caps, and intermediate sanctions need to be discussed and reviewed by members of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches. Each has its benefits and limitations which must be weighed in a systematic manner. Because of the current crisis and the time required for implementation, there is an urgent need to begin discussions of this nature as soon as possible.

INCREASING USE OF ELECTRONIC DETENTION

Issue Definition:

Existing alternatives to crowded prisons include the expansion of cost-effective correctional programs for low risk inmates. One such program is home incarceration with electronic monitoring, coupled with appropriate supervision strategies. This approach addresses public safety issues and allows the inmate to reestablish family and community ties, while making prison beds available for the violent offender. However, Public Act 86-1281 severely restricts the Department's use of electronic detention as an alternative. The electronic detention population dropped from an average of 440 to 241 after its enactment.

Background:

In 1983, the Illinois Department of Corrections examined electronic monitoring and found that there was limited experience with the technology. In late 1988, the Department once again considered the use of electronic detention (ED) as an alternative to prison crowding.

In June, 1989, the Department established a pilot electronic detention program, placing 50 offenders on monitoring devices. Based on the results of the pilot, an enhanced program was initiated. Implementation has occurred gradually, but consistently, in order to ensure appropriate management controls of the program. Final decisions on equipment, criteria, and processes for administering the program were based on an analysis of approval processes, technological issues, agent staffing, violation response, policies and procedures, and profiles of successful inmates.

During the early months of the program, ED inmates consisted of community center residents who were in the final phase of their programming. The program was expanded in April, 1990 to allow eligible prison inmates who were within 90 days of release to complete their prison time at home.

In June, 1990, community supervision violators who need tighter control than regular supervision were placed on ED as an alternative to returning them to prison. This program is referred to as "Halfway Back-In." It is designed for parole violators who do not have a serious criminal history and are charged with a minor or nonviolent technical violation. It currently saves over 100 prison beds by keeping these offenders in the community. The parolee, who volunteers for the program, remains on ED until he demonstrates positive behavior which is acceptable to the agent.

The Department has a capacity for 500 inmates on electronic detention. The authority for the operation of the electronic detention program is granted under the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, 1003-6-2 and Public Act 86-1281. Basic eligibility criteria have been developed for inmates placed on

electronic detention. The criteria and staff reviews are tailored to the specific target group and are designed to provide assurances that the inmate is a low risk candidate for electronic monitoring. One key criterion, aside from the participant's criminal history, is having an approved residence and host who is willing to participate in the program. Additionally, the inmate must provide a modular telephone, in working order, at his own expense.

There are two primary methods of electronic monitoring. The Continuous Signaling (CS) system requires the inmate to wear a tamper-proof transmitter which is in continuous contact with a base station. The base station is connected by phone to the central monitoring control computer. Any attempt to walk away with the transmitter from the range of the base station, failure to return from pre-approved absences, or tamper/removal of the body transmitter activates an alarm at the central computer. New models of equipment and other technological innovations are part of the constant evaluation process which takes place with the ED program. One advance just implemented is a portable unit that reads the signal from 400 to 500 feet away. With this unit, an agent can stand outside an individual's place of employment or home and determine if he is present.

The second method, the Random Calling (RC) system, had been used early in the electronic detention program. This system utilized random phone calls to the monitoring site to verify the subject's presence. The inmate transmitted a visual image of his face at the time of the random contact.

Residents in the program are normally required to work or go to school for at least 35 hours per week. One primary advantage of the ED program over traditional supervision of inmates is the increased participation in drug or alcohol counseling. Since participation in these programs is required under the ED program, the chance of that counseling having a positive effect is increased. In addition, periodic drug and alcohol tests are randomly conducted on each ED inmate in accordance with Department Rules.

Community center staff meet with each inmate every week to approve the itinerary, develop a budget, and provide general counseling. Department staff conduct frequent telephone spot checks, both at the residence and the employment or school site. Face-to-face meetings with the inmate are also conducted by electronic detention field agents at least twice weekly and are unannounced. Field agents have caseloads no larger than 25 inmates to allow them sufficient time to conduct their case reviews and supervision strategies. A team of parole agents responds immediately to alarms and tamper signals, working with center staff to locate and apprehend violators.

Issue Analysis:

The Department estimates the average annual cost of one ED placement in fiscal year 1992 is approximately $7,400. This includes the cost of the monitor and staff salaries. Comparing this cost to the fiscal year 1992 annual cost of $15,449 for keeping an inmate in prison shows a savings of $8,049 per

participant each year. With 500 inmates in the program each year, these savings amount to $4.0 million fiscal year 1992.

When the program began, approximately 8.5 percent of the inmates were actually eligible for ED using the Department's initial eligibility criteria. In fact, nearly 50 percent of the total population did not meet the offense criteria established to eliminate inmates who have been convicted of a violent or serious crime. Of those who met the eligibility criteria, approximately 60 percent were denied after a review by the Transfer Coordinator and a placement investigation conducted to find an acceptable host site. These limitations had restricted the program to no more than 125 installations per month.

Using these criteria, to date, over 2,200 inmates have participated in electronic detention; an average of 124 inmates per month have entered the program. Over 1,200 participants have successfully completed the program after serving an average of just over three months. Only 31 ED participants have been arrested--only four resulted in prosecution. Statistically, the program has been as safe for the public as keeping the inmates in prison, for less than half the cost.

However, Public Act 86-1281 became effective on January 1, 1991. Its enactment allows only offenders with a probationable offense, except those convicted of residential burglary, to be placed on electronic detention. The Act was written primarily for probation and pre-trial use, and as a result, generally restricts the use of electronic detention for the Department of Corrections. This excludes inmates convicted of manufacture or delivery of more than 5 grams of cocaine, a Class 2 or higher offense after being convicted of a Class 2 or higher offense within the past 10 years, or of forcible felony offenses related to gang activity. These criteria have eliminated nearly 40% of the inmates who were eligible prior to the Public Act. As a result of this legislation, the ED population dropped from an average of 440 to 241.
In order to maintain the number of inmates on ED, the law must be amended to give the Department more flexibility.

Another obstacle to expanding the ED program is the lack of sufficient candidates with acceptable homes for placement. In a recent study, 82% of inmates who met all eligibility criteria but were not placed onto the program were denied participation because of no suitable residence or access to a telephone. Renting rooms or small apartments for ED participants, and paying for a restricted access telephone to hook-up the equipment, are options to resolve these problems; they are currently being evaluated.

Even with the amendment by Public Act 86-1281 and expanding host sites, the further expansion of electronic detention is limited. Currently, 65% of the inmate population has had a conviction for murder, a Class X or Class 1 offense and are not appropriate candidates for this program. Electronic detention must also compete with minimum security institutions, work camps, work-release centers, and impact incarceration for these low risk inmates.

The pool of low risk inmates is simply not large enough to expand ED and to ensure public safety standards currently built into the program.

Action Plan:

The law must be amended in order to maintain a population of 500 on electronic detention. This amendment should allow the Department to place inmates on electronic detention who have been convicted of a Class 2 felony or higher offense after being convicted of a Class 2 felony or higher within the past 10 years, or are convicted of manufacture or delivery of more than five grams of cocaine.

The Department will continue to examine alternative housing and funding sources to support appropriate residential units for inmates on electronic detention.

Even with these actions, the electronic detention program as currently constituted will not play a major role in addressing the projected growth in the prison population on the foreseeable future.

RESTRUCTURING ADULT PAROLE

Issue Definition:

The primary problem faced by the Department is the need to develop specialized programs for the diverse groups of offenders who are released back to the community. Fiscal year 1992 will witness the restructuring of parole in Illinois.

Background:

The most serious problem in achieving effective supervision of the parolee population has traditionally been maintaining manageable caseload levels carried by parole agents.

Caseloads have followed a pattern of growth similar to the parole population with the exception of the period fiscal year 1988-1990 when the layoff of nearly 2/3 of the State's parole officers forced caseloads to levels as high as 375 per agent. These layoffs occurred in response to severe budget reductions which forced the Department to significantly reduce staff levels.

With only 44 field agents to supervise nearly 12,000 parolees, 85 percent of the releasees were being seen by an agent less than once every three months; 70 percent were being seen twice a year. Previously, some had been seen two to five times per month. Even the lowest risk releasees had been seen by their agent once per month.

Beginning in fiscal year 1989, agents were recalled from layoff status and some new agents were hired. Since fiscal year 1989, the parole population has increased to over 15,000, while the number of agents has increased to only 140. Caseloads in fiscal year 1991 will reach 145 per agent. This will not be close to the American Correctional Association (ACA) standard of 45 cases per agent. With these caseload levels, the duties and functions of parole cannot adequately be fulfilled.

The release process for many inmates will be accelerated because of the supplemental meritorious good time legislation and implementation of the Impact Incarceration Program. This will result in an even higher supervision population. There are now over 15,000 releasees under supervision. The Department projects that the number of inmates released to MSR will reach 19,090 by the end of 1992 with an end-of-year adult parole population of 21,906. This would equate to an average caseload of 200. A total of 377 additional agents, at a cost of $9.5 million, would have to be added to meet the ACA Standard.

The intent of parole supervision is to both protect the public from crime by released inmates and to assist these inmates in making the transition back to

society. The parole agent operates as a law enforcement officer in monitoring the releasee's compliance with the terms of his parole, "violating" or taking him into custody when necessary. However, the parole agent must also function as a counselor, attempting, for example, to ensure that parolees are able to get housing or keep up with their substance abuse counseling. At the projected caseloads of 200, these mandates can not be met.

Illinois spent the least amount per parolee per day than any other state in 1989. Illinois spent $0.96 per parolee per day. This compares to daily expenditures of $9.86 in California, $3.75 in Indiana, $6.58 in New York, and $2.19 in New Jersey. Illinois and Mississippi had the lowest expenditure per parolee of all the reporting states. Mississippi's expenditure included probation.

The reason that the expenditure is so low in Illinois is because the caseload is so high. In calendar year 1989, Illinois had one of the highest caseloads (113) per agent. This compares to a national average of 74. Other states reported the following caseloads: California -- 53; Indiana -- 50; Nebraska -- 45; New York -- 40; New Jersey -- 73. Only Texas had a higher parole caseload (130) than Illinois for those states reporting just parole populations.

Given the current fiscal constraints, the option of reducing the mandates and staff for parole was chosen.

Issue Analysis:

The fiscal year 1992 budget reduces adult and juvenile parole staff to 39 agents for an estimated population of 23,100 adult and juvenile offenders. It will be impossible to meet the mandates of current statutes.

In order to make the best use of available resources, the Department has developed a program to replace parole with services directed solely to information and assistance. The program will consist of two components: Pre-Release and Post-Release.

PRE-RELEASE

The pre-release component will include an assessment of the offender, preparation of an individual development plan, and release preparation instruction and counseling.

By coordinating the existing resources within an institution, such as counselors, educators and medical staff, an assessment of the offender's needs can be made. This evaluation will include an offender's self-assessment.

The assessment will lead to the development of social, educational, and vocational goals for the offender. These goals will be collated

into an individual development plan that the offender can use as a guide upon release.

Prior to release, the offender will receive instruction and counseling to prepare for the transition back to the free community. Topics to be covered during the instruction and counseling phase include: independent living; life skills; self-esteem; employment counseling; job placement; residential placement; substance abuse counseling and programs; AIDS programs and services; family and individual counseling; financial counseling; availability of Federal, State, and local agency services; and, services provided by local social and civic organizations.

POST-RELEASE

Staff will use the offender's individual development plan prepared during the pre-release component to identify goals, needs, and skills.

The post-release component will assist the offender in finding and using needed information and services for up to three months after release.

Agents in the program will not be providing services directly but will primarily be an information resource. The objective is to put the offender into existing community services and programs.

Classes may be offered in the areas of job seeking and retention skills, self-esteem, life skills, change and motivation, and life planning.

The fiscal year 1992 budget will force a radical revision in community supervision. In order to implement this new program, the Department recommends current statutes governing parole and mandatory supervised release be amended.

Action Plan:

The Department will continue to refine this program for implementation in fiscal year 1992.

At the same time, legislation must be supported to amend the current statutes governing parole and mandatory supervised release.

PROVIDING BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Issue Definition:

School District #428's budget reductions will effect three major program areas: vocational, college academics and adult basic education/general educational development. The challenge is to provide basic educational programs.

Background:

Public Act 77-1779 established School District #428 within the Illinois Department of Corrections. It mandates that "...the quality and scope of education for inmates and wards within the Department so they will be better motivated and better equipped to restore themselves to constructive and law-abiding lives in the community." School District #428 was established on July 1, 1973 to serve the adult population. In fiscal year 1978, School District #428 merged educational programs in the Juvenile Division with those of the Adult Division. Services ranging from basic education, special education, general educational development (GED), vocational training and college courses are being provided. Some academic and vocational program services are contracted with local community colleges.

Each juvenile institution has a full continuum of educational offerings, ranging from basic literacy skills through advanced vocational skill training. In some institutions, college course offerings that lead toward an Associate of Arts degree are available. Special education and Chapter I programs to help the handicapped and disadvantaged learner are also provided.

In January, 1987, School District #428 implemented a mandatory attendance policy for the adult basic education (ABE) program. This policy requires all new inmates with a sentence of two years or more be tested for educational achievement. Any inmate who tests below the sixth grade level in reading and math is required to attend ABE classes for a minimum of 90 days. The inmate can be tested again after 45 days in the program. If the test scores indicate achievement of at least the sixth grade level, the mandatory attendance requirement is waived. Since implementation, over 5,045 inmates have completed the program.

Today over 8,500 inmates and 1,200 youths in 30 correctional institutions are served monthly by School District #428. Most of these participants are attending an academic course. During fiscal year 1990, 64 different vocational programs were made available to residents. The Department contracts with local junior and four-year colleges for vocational and higher education programs. In fiscal year 1990, 1,403 GED certificates, 2,867 vocational certificates, 391 associate degrees, and 17 bachelor degrees were awarded by the School District.

Issue Analysis:

The need for educational and vocational programs in prison is great. A study by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority on 700 inmates at admission found the following: 31% of the population tested below the sixth grade level, 72.3% of the inmates dropped out of school, and the average score on the Adult Basic Education test was equivalent to the seventh grade level.

Analyses of educational ability test scores showed that the average pretest score of juveniles in youth centers in a fiscal year 1989 semester was 3.98 grade-level. In 16 weeks an average student showed a grade-level gain of 1.5 years, from the fourth grade to halfway through the fifth grade skill level. This is three times faster than would occur under other circumstances. In addition to basic educational and vocational classes, most juvenile institutions offer Cooperative Work Training, a program which emphasizes both classroom-related skills and work skills with an emphasis on getting and keeping a job.

One study of the Department's educational program found a positive relationship between completing vocational programs and employment among the adult population. Those inmates who completed a vocational program had a higher probability of finding a job after release than inmates who completed just an academic program or no program. It was also found that inmates completing educational and vocational programs were less likely to return to prison than non-participants.

Effective December 1, 1990, inmates became eligible to receive time off their sentences for completing specified academic or vocational education goals. Department Rules 107 and 405 have been filed as emergency amendments to implement the awarding of educational good conduct credits in accordance with Public Act 86-1373. This provides that inmates enrolled in full-time vocational or academic educational programs may be eligible to receive educational good conduct credits in addition to any good conduct credits awarded for good behavior while incarcerated. These educational good conduct credits will be awarded at the rate of .25 days for each day during which educational goals have been achieved.

The use of educational good conduct credits serves as an incentive for inmates to continue their education while incarcerated. The inmate must set an educational goal and stick with it until it's achieved. This may be the first time that an inmate may make and keep a commitment. One of the main objectives in implementing the program is to encourage the inmates to acquire education and job skills necessary to get and keep a job once released.

Over the years, School District #428 has strived to provide inmates and youths the opportunities for self-improvement. These opportunities will be limited under the fiscal year 1992 budget.

Action Plan:

The fiscal year 1992 budget reductions will result in the scaling back of these programs. Seventeen individual vocational programs will be cancelled, eliminating 255 full-time inmate assignments. This would be spread between 12 different adult institutions and one juvenile institution.

A total of 223 college academic courses will be eliminated, which translates into 6,690 part-time inmate assignments. This will greatly reduce the number of associate degrees and certificates offered by the School District.

The proposed five percent reduction of educational staff may reduce the number of ABE and GED classes by 38. This reduction of 38 classes will result in approximately 710 inmates not receiving literacy or GED instruction. As of February 1, 1991, the waiting list to enter just the GED and ABE programs was over 1,700. With the proposed reduction, enactment of Public Act 86-1373, and increased admissions, the waiting lists will be even longer.

The fiscal year 1991 prison population is projected to increase by over 3,000 while the available educational services will decrease. Not all inmates who desire educational programming will receive it. Nonetheless, the Department will continue to provide educational programs which benefit the inmate.

CROWDING JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

Issue Definition:

The Juvenile Division is faced with major budget reductions resulting in the closing of two institutions, reducing parole, and lowering staff levels. The major consequence is the placement of a greater variety of youth in crowded institutions with less supervision.

Background:

The Juvenile Division's average daily population fluctuates around 1,250 youth in custody. The characteristics of these youth vary in age, seriousness of offense, level of peer sophistication, level of mental health needs, level of educational attainment, etc. In the past, the Juvenile Division has focused on providing services and programming to these youth by creating environments which allow for homogeneous populations. Seven institutions have been available to the Division over the past several years and include the following:

IYC-Pere Marquette is a minimum security institution with no security fencing. Youths housed there are typically younger youths who are not particularly street-wise, but who are perhaps impulsive and immature. Pere Marquette offers basic educational programming and a sex offender program. Capacity is 80.

IYC-Kankakee is also a minimum security institution with no security fencing. Youths housed here are typically 16 or older, committed on minor offenses, who are not particularly interested in academic pursuits, but are ready to learn employment skills. IYC-Kankakee offers a transitional program which focuses on job-seeking skills and on-the-job training for youth eligible for return to the community. Capacity is 60.

IYC-Warrenville is the only female reception center and co-ed institution in the Juvenile Division. Therefore, all females and some males are housed here. IYC-Warrenville offers a therapeutic environment for youth with minimal mental health problems. Security is considered medium in that fencing does surround the institution, but no razor wire is used. Basic educational programming with some college and vocational programming is offered. Capacity is 120.

IYC-Valley View is also considered low-medium security. It houses approximately 250 males. Programming includes basic educational and vocational programming and a drug treatment program for approximately 20 youth.

IYC-St. Charles and IYC-Harrisburg are considered high-medium security institutions since each are fenced and protected by razor

wire. They provide a full range of educational and vocational programming. They typically house the more serious offenders, the street-wise and often gang-oriented youth. The capacity of these two institutions is approximately 300 each. IYC-St. Charles is the only male reception center.

IYC-Joliet is the only maximum security institution. It has a capacity of 212 and houses the most serious offenders and the most violent of the juveniles. Security is very high at IYC-Joliet with double fencing, razor wire, and internal fencing for controlled movement. The full range of educational and vocational programming is offered.

In addition to the 1,250 youth in institutions, approximately 1,250 are served on an average daily basis in the after-care program (parole). Services on parole include: community supervision; advocacy; placement in group homes; foster homes or residential treatment when necessary; provision of mental health services when needed; and liaison work with the courts and law enforcement agencies; and developing and enlisting needed resources for the youth.

Issue Analysis:

Given the budget reductions, the Juvenile Division is faced with closing the two minimum security institutions which house approximately 140 youth and severely restricting parole services for juveniles.

The closing of IYC-Pere Marquette and IYC-Kankakee will severely reduce the flexibility in programming for the less sophisticated youth. However the number of youths can be absorbed by double-bunking greater numbers of youth at IYC-St. Charles, IYC-Harrisburg, and IYC-Valley View. On the operational side, this action may not create a major problem within the Juvenile Division, although the Division did reach an all time population high of 1,297 during February. On the program side, it is problematic in that the ability to segregate the less sophisticated youth from the more street-wise and gang-oriented youth will be more difficult.

Eighty-two percent of the youth committed to the Juvenile Division are committed as Delinquents. These are youth who have been judged by the courts to be in need of intense supervision and rehabilitation. They are committed to the Department of Corrections for treatment and supervision until a reviewing board, the Prisoner Review Board (PRB), determines that the youth is ready to be returned to the community. These youth are released to parole. Each youth has a parole agent who is responsible for monitoring the youth's progress in the community. Currently, the probability of a youth being released to community upon presentation to the PRB is 88%. There is some concern that the Prisoner Review Board will be hesitant to release youth to the community without the current level of supervision. Any reduction in the probability of release results in an increase in institutional population.

The parole agents are also responsible for securing and monitoring alternative placements for youth who are ready to be returned to the community, but who are unable to return to their family or home. Approximately 55 youth are placed in group homes, foster homes, or residential treatment programs on an average daily basis. Without these placements, the number of youth held in the institutions increases since youth can not be released to the streets. Placement options are expected to remain available. Parole resources which will be available will be focused on assisting those youth who would otherwise not be able to leave the institutions.

The Division will attempt to meet statutory requirements for parole with a staff of 12. Supervision will primarily be done by telephone and paper reporting. Services will be focused toward youth under the age of 17 and for those requiring out-of-home placements. Treatment programs will be developed only for those identified in the institutions as having extreme mental health or medical needs.

Action Plan:

The Juvenile Division will transfer all youth currently housed at IYC-Pere Marquette and IYC-Kankakee to IYC-St. Charles, IYC-Valley View, and IYC-Harrisburg. These institutions will have to double bunk at a considerably higher level than they currently do.

The sex offender program currently at IYC-Pere Marquette will have to be relocated at one of the other institutions.

The transitional program will be incorporated into another institution. The key criterion here is the ability to locate businesses who are willing to cooperate with the Department of Corrections by providing day jobs for these youth.

The Division will work toward implementing the changes in parole to maximize services for the younger and special need youth.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

Section II

DATA OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1992

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

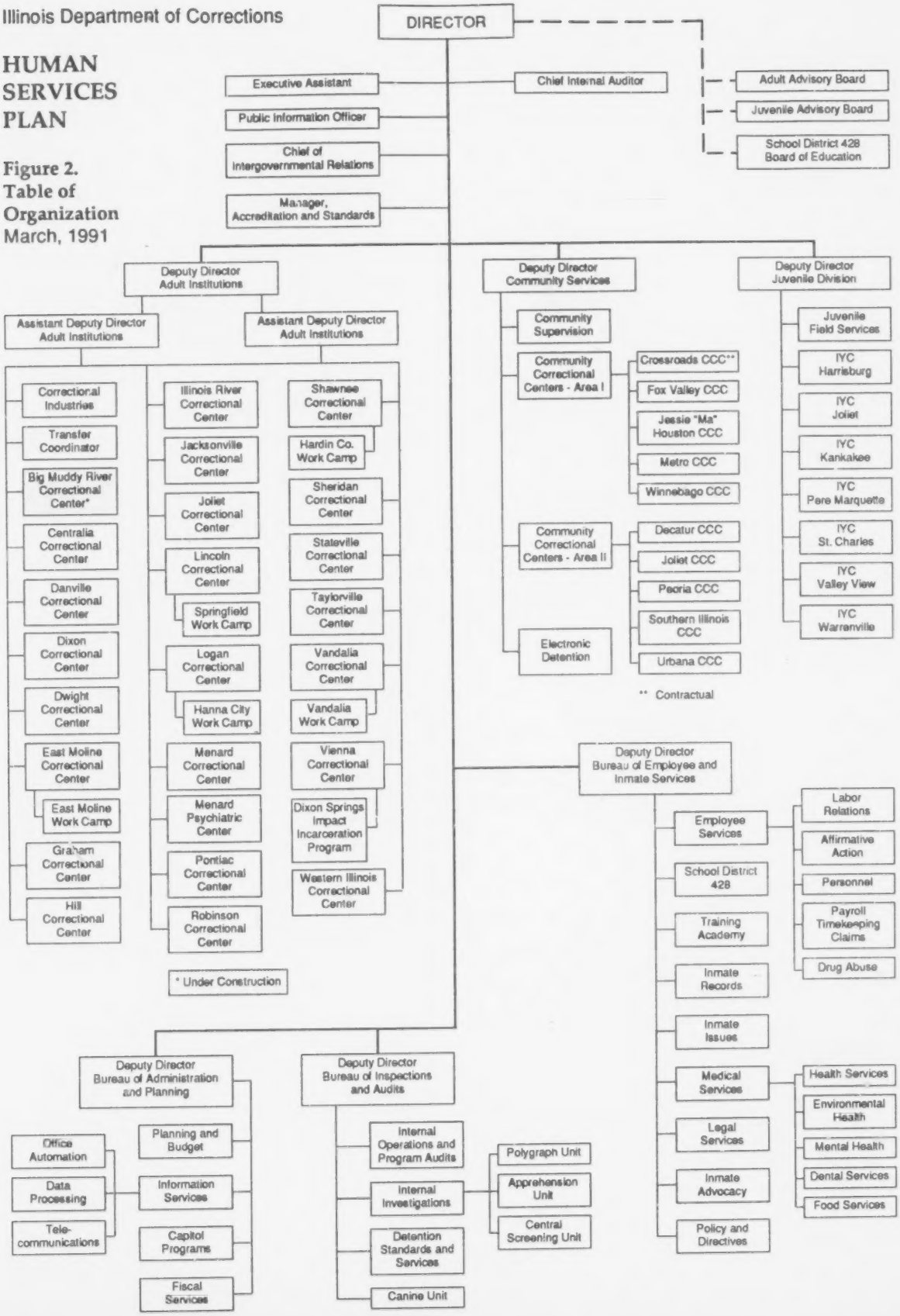
Section II

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

Illinois Department of Corrections

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

Figure 2. Table of Organization March, 1991



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Statutory Authority

The Unified Code of Corrections (Chapter 38) and the Juvenile Court Act (Chapter 37) are the major statutes which define the Department-mandated responsibility and authority. Legislation each year may be passed which revises the Unified Code of Corrections and the Juvenile Court Act. Other legislation, such as the Criminal Code, has a significant impact on the Department.

The Department, under the Unified Code of Corrections (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Paragraph 1003-2-2), is mandated the authority and responsibility to:

* Accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.

* Develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.

* Maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.

* Develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions.

* Establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.

* Establish a program in cooperation with the Department of Transportation for inmates to clean up trash and garbage along State, county, township, or municipal highways.

* Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.

* Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.

* Appoint and remove the chief administrative officers and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department who are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons or investigation of misconduct have full powers of a peace officer outside of a facility.

* Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.

* Administer all monies and properties of the Department.

* Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.

* Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.

* Establish rules and regulations for administering a system of good conduct credits.

* Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

Under Chapter 38, Paragraph 1003-5-3, the Department is mandated to:

* Report every two years to the Governor and the General Assembly on long range planning for adult female offenders under the Department's supervision.

* Report quarterly to the General Assembly on population, capacity, and programs.

Under Chapter 38, Paragraph 1005-5-4.3, the Department is mandated to:

* Report annually to the Judiciary concerning sentences and time served by offenders committed to the Department.

Mission Statement and Goals

The Department must balance the goal of public safety with the goal of providing basic humane social services to offenders. The Department's mission reflects this balance.

MISSION: TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM CRIMINAL OFFENDERS THROUGH A SYSTEM OF INCARCERATION AND SUPERVISION WHICH SECURELY SEGREGATES OFFENDERS FROM SOCIETY, ASSURES OFFENDERS OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND MAINTAINS PROGRAMS TO ENHANCE THE SUCCESS OF THE OFFENDER'S REENTRY INTO SOCIETY

This mission is accomplished by meeting a more specific set of goals:

a. Establish the necessary types of physical security and levels of supervision to safely secure the individuals committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

b. Remain in compliance with all pertinent laws, rules and regulations.

c. Provide opportunities to develop skills which will contribute to a lifestyle of lawful behavior.

d. Provide humane treatment of offenders by meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, adequate shelter, and medical or therapeutic care in addition to providing programs for recreation and personal growth.

The Planning Process

The IDOC planning process is intended to serve, at a minimum, these four efforts:

a. Documenting departmental and divisional priorities and course of action for the fiscal year.

b. Preparing data to support other Departmental planning activity and decision-making.

c. Formulating critical issues of the Department to be reported to the Legislature.

d. Establishing an on-going procedure by which the Department develops and monitors its programs and budget.

The activities which guide this planning effort by the Department of Corrections begin in early fall with a review of the current situation, and the identification of key issues. Also, an initial assessment of program and fiscal requirements is conducted. This information is presented to the Bureau of the Budget during October in the Budget Preview.

By November, a detailed budget is prepared in consultation with facility and field staff, program managers, and deputy directors. When this information is received, discussions are held in reference to the Department's priorities. This activity results in a proposed funding level submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in December.

January through March involves finalizing the budget request as well as the implementation approach for the budget. Also during this time, the necessary data for the Human Services Plan are collected. The publication of the Plan begins to identify future evaluation and research requirements, including the evaluation of the effectiveness of new programs to be implemented in the coming fiscal year. These research and evaluation findings then contribute to the issue analysis for the next year. Table 6 details key activities and dates of the planning process.

Table 5

Planning and Budget Process
for Fiscal Year 1992

	Activity	Date to be Completed
1.	Evaluate 1990 new initiatives	July 1990
2.	Write reviews describing the evaluation of 1990 new initiatives	July 1990
3.	Convey fiscal year 1991 appropriations to executive staff, Wardens, Superintendents and other program heads	July 1990
4.	Gather and analyze data for the 1992 Budget Preview	October 1990
5.	Collect additional budget data from facility and program heads	November 1990
6.	Evaluate alternative funding levels with the Bureau of the Budget and the Governor's Office	December 1990
7.	Prepare materials for fiscal year 1992 Illinois State Budget	February 1991
8.	Review 1992 Budget Requests with Chief Administrative Officers	March 1991
9.	Present fiscal year 1992 Budget Request	March 1991
10.	Publish Human Services Plan for fiscal year 1992	April 1991
11.	Collect data to evaluate new initiatives in fiscal year 1991	June 1991

Table 6
Minimum Services & Commodities Required by Code of Corrections

* Maintenance of inmate master record files.
* Educational programs so all persons have the opportunity to attain the equivalent of a 12th grade education and higher levels when possible.
* Toilet facilities.
* Barber facilities.
* Facilities to bathe at least one time per week.
* Law library.
* General library.
* Access to a radio or television unless denied for disciplinary reasons.
* One hour per day out-of-cell time unless precluded by security considerations.
* Wholesome and nutritional diets at regularly scheduled hours.
* Drinking water.
* Clothing adequate for the season.
* Bedding.
* Soap and towels.
* Medical and dental care.
* Mail privileges, including postage for 3 first-class letters/week/inmate.
* Visiting privileges.
* Access to counsel.
* Access to religious services and/or chaplains.
* Regular cleaning and maintenance of buildings.
* Ventilation of air and heat consistent with climate and season.
* Rules for the protection of person and property of employees and inmates.
* Rules regarding the enforcement of discipline.
* Comprehensive energy conservation program at each facility.
* Social evaluation of each inmate's medical, psychological, educational, and vocational history and placement consistent with the evaluation as is practicable.
* Grievance procedure.
* Employment and vocational training insofar as is possible.
* Establishment of work and day release programs to leave the facility for various purposes.

Table 7
Minimum Support Services Required
by Unified Code of Corrections

* Operate programs of research, statistics and planning.

* Investigate inmate grievances and employee misconduct.

* Operate training programs.

* Develop and enforce standards for better correctional services in the State.

* Administer all monies and properties of the Department.

* Make all rules and regulations governing the Department.

* Appoint and remove Chief Administrative Officers.

* Report annually to the Governor and the Judiciary.

* Report quarterly to the General Assembly.

* Prepare fiscal and population impact notes on all criminal code amendments.

Table 8
Accreditation Status - Adult & Juvenile
January 1991

Facility	Accredited	Re-Accredited		Re-Accreditation Due
Adult Institutions:				
Centralia	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Danville	NOV 1986	JAN 1990		JAN 1993
Dixon	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Dwight	JAN 1981	MAY 1984		
		MAY 1987	MAY 1990	MAY 1993
East Moline	APR 1983	MAY 1986	MAY 1989	MAY 1992
Graham	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Hill	JAN 1988	JAN 1991		JAN 1994
Illinois River	JAN 1991			JAN 1994
Jacksonville	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Joliet	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Lincoln	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Logan	MAY 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Menard	MAY 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Menard Psych	FEB 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Pontiac	MAY 1986	MAY 1989		MAY 1992
Shawnee	AUG 1986	AUG 1989		AUG 1992
Sheridan	JAN 1981	JAN 1985		
		JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Stateville	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Vandalia	APR 1980	NOV 1984		
		JAN 1987	JAN 1990	JAN 1993
Vienna	MAY 1979	MAY 1982		
		JUN 1985	JUN 1988	AUG 1991
Western Illinois	AUG 1990			AUG 1993
Community Correctional Centers:				
Decatur	JAN 1982	JAN 1985		
		JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Fox Valley	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Jessie "Ma" Houston	JAN 1982	JAN 1985		
		JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Joliet	JAN 1982	JAN 1985		
		JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Metro	MAR 1981	MAY 1984		
		MAY 1987	MAY 1990	MAY 1993
Peoria	AUG 1982	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Southern Illinois	MAR 1981	MAY 1984		
		MAY 1987	MAY 1990	MAY 1993
Urbana	MAR 1981	MAY 1984		
		MAY 1987	MAY 1990	MAY 1993
Winnebago	MAR 1981	MAY 1984		
		MAY 1987	MAY 1990	MAY 1993
Contractual:				
Crossroads-Female	Accredited			
Crossroads-Male	Accredited			
Community Supervision:				
Area I & II	AUG 1984	AUG 1990		AUG 1993
Juvenile Institutions:				
Harrisburg	AUG 1985	AUG 1988		AUG 1991
Joliet	APR 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Kankakee	AUG 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Pere Marquette	AUG 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
St. Charles	JAN 1982	JAN 1985		
		JAN 1988	JAN 1991	JAN 1994
Valley View	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Warrenville	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Juvenile Field Services	OCT 1981	NOV 1984	JAN 1989	JAN 1992

Table 9

Reimbursement Summary

($ thousands)

A portion of state expenditures are eligible for federal reimbursements under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following represent actual, estimated and projected expenditures for services eligible for federal financial participation. These include adult and juvenile parole, juvenile program services, foster and group homes and work release.

FY90 Actual	FY91 Estimated	FY92 Projected
$25,157.9	$30,920.1	$23,875.2

Private, non-profit organizations that service parolees, work release residents, and court referrals in counseling, job training and job placement receive 75 percent federal reimbursement of operating costs with 25 percent being provided by the local initiative. The following represents actual, estimated and projected expenditures eligible for federal financial participation.

FY90 Actual		FY91 Estimated		FY92 Projected	
Certified	Donated	Certified	Donated	Certified	Donated
$891.3	$2,340.6	$935.9	$2,457.6	$935.9	$2,457.9

Each year the Department of Public Aid notifies the Department of Corrections of the amount of Title XX Donated Funds Initiatives monies which can be jointly awarded for services to ex-offenders. Annually, the Department of Corrections accepts applications for these monies and together with the Department of Public Aid awards grants through "three-party" contracts.

Table 10

Recipient Data Summary

	FY90 Actual	FY91 (Estimated)	FY92 (Projected)
Adult Institutions & Centers			
Average Daily Population	24,369	27,672	30,424
Correctional Industries: Inmate Positions (EOY)	1,190	1,335	1,435
Inmates Served in Community Correctional Centers	3,218	3,309	3,318
Community Supervision			
Releasees receiving Community Supervision Services	24,299	28,944	NA
Average Monthly Caseload	122	145	NA
Juvenile Institutions & Services			
Average Daily Population: Institutions	1,253	1,270	1,290
Average Daily Population: Parole	1,304	1,254	1,194
Administration			
School District 428:			
Average Students Served Monthly (Adult)	9,313	9,923	10,283
Percent Earning GED (Adult & Juvenile)	64%	63%	65%

Table 11

Source of Funds Summary

($ thousands)

	FY90 Obligation Authority Actual	FY91 Obligation Authority Actual	FY92 Obligation Authority Requested
Federal Grants			
Illinois State Board of Education	$4,574.2	$4,408.8	$4,304.5
U.S. Department of Energy	$17.5	$19.3	----
U.S. Department of Justice/ Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	$236.0	$1,037.0	$1,692.6
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	$63.9	$22.5	----
Southern Illinois Arts	$0.5	----	----
Sub-total	$4,892.1	$5,487.6	$5,997.1
Correctional Recoveries Trust Fund	$2,305.8	$1,510.7	$1,318.3
State Funds			
General Revenue	$496,074.8	$562,745.0	$572,600.0
Capital Development Fund	$191,189.8	$167,696.6	$130,848.8
Working Capital Revolving Fund	$31,519.9	$34,263.3	$34,263.3
Sub-total	$721,090.3	$766,215.6	$739,030.4
Grand Total	$725,982.4	$771,703.2	$745,027.5

Table 12

Comparison
Fiscal Year 1991 Appropriations
and
Fiscal Year 1992 Budget

	FY91 Appropriations ($ thousands)	FY92 Budget ($ thousands)	Percent Change
New General Revenue Appropriations	$562,745.0	$572,600.0	2.8%
General Revenue Reappropriations			
Working Capital Revolving Fund	$ 34,263.3	$ 34,263.3	0%
TOTAL	$597,008.3	$606,863.3	1.6%

Table 13

Total State Resources
for Corrections
Fiscal Year 1992

	FY92 Budget ($ thousands)
General Revenue Appropriations	$572,600.0
Working Capital Revolving Fund	34,263.3
Correctional Special Purpose Trust Fund	1,692.6
Correctional School District Education Fund	4,304.5
Correctional Recoveries Trust Fund	1,318.3
New Capital Development Board Appropriations	17,035.4
Capital Development Board Reappropriations	113,813.4
TOTAL	$745,027.5

ADMINISTRATION

Statutory Authority

Chapter 38; 1003-2-3, 6-1 and 6-2 provides that: "The Director shall establish such Divisions within the Department . . . . as shall be desirable" and that "all institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter."

Also, the Department, under the Unified Code of Corrections is mandated the authority and responsibility to:

* Maintain and administer all state correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.

* Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.

* Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.

* Appoint and remove the Chief Administrative Officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons.

* Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this state.

* Administer all monies and properties of the Department.

* Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.

* Report quarterly to the General Assembly on population, capacity and programs.

* Report annually to the Judiciary on inmate sentences and time served by inmates.

* Report every two years to the Governor and the General Assembly on long range plans for female offenders.

* Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.

* Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

Purpose, Organization, and Mission Statement

The Administration program area is responsible for providing management support to the Director and Executive staff and program support to the three operating Divisions: Adult Institutions, Community Services and Juvenile. This program area includes the Director's support staff and the three service bureaus: Bureau of Administration and Planning, Bureau of Employee and Inmate Issues and Bureau of Inspections and Audits.

The Administration program area defines its mission as:

MISSION: TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT, COORDINATION, AND MONITORING OF DEPARTMENT WIDE POLICY AND PRIORITIES WHICH MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF ITS CONSTITUENT POPULATION, WHILE PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Summary of Services

a. Director's Support Staff

The Director's support staff serve as the Director's liaison with the general public, the legislature, executive, and judicial branches of government. In addition, technical assistance is provided in meeting compliance with the American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation Standards and fiscal audits. The functional units are:

(1) Public Information
(2) Intergovernmental Relations
(3) Accreditation and Standards
(4) Internal Fiscal Audits

b. Bureau of Administration and Planning

This Bureau performs the central administrative functions of the Department. These functions include developing and monitoring budget and fiscal activities, property management, and inventory control; coordinating the repair, maintenance, and construction of Department capital

projects; maintaining and developing automated word processing and information systems; and developing and conducting data analysis for policy implementation and problem resolution. The functional units are:

(1) Planning and Budget
(2) Capital Programs
(3) Fiscal Services
(4) Information Services

c. Bureau of Employee and Inmate Issues

This Bureau performs a critical service in establishing standards for service delivery; reviews inmate complaints; coordinates employee services; develops and coordinates academic and vocational programming; and in collaboration with the various divisions, ensures the delivery of effective training for correctional personnel that will facilitate the accomplishment of the Department mission, goals, and objectives. The functional units are:

(1) School District #428
(2) Inmate Records
(3) Inmate Issues
(4) Employee Services
(5) Policy and Directives
(6) Training Academy
(7) Legal Services
(8) Inmate Advocacy
(9) Medical Services

d. Bureau of Inspections and Audits

This Bureau performs the central inspection and auditing of departmental standards through internal fiscal audits and internal operations and program audits; provides periodic canine unit assistance in shakedowns of departmental facilities; conducts internal investigations; and monitors operations of county jails for compliance with detention standards. The functional units are:

(1) Internal Operations and Program Audits
(2) Internal Investigations
(3) Detention Standards and Services
(4) Canine.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

Section II

ADULT INSTITUTIONS & COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

Figure 3

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Dixon

East Moline
E. Moline W.C.-1&2

Hill

Illinois River

Western Illinois

Jacksonville

Graham

Vandalia
Vandalia W.C. - 3

Centralia

Menard Psych.

Menard

Shawnee
Hardin County W.C. - 7

Sheridan

Stateville

Joliet

Dwight

Pontiac

Danville

Lincoln
Springfield W.C. - 5

Logan
Hanna City W.C. - 6

Taylorville

Robinson

*** Big Muddy River (1992)**

Vienna
Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program - 4

*** Under Construction**

(March, 1991)

ADULT INSTITUTIONS & COMMUNITY CENTERS

Statutory Authority

Adult institutions and centers receive their statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes; Chapter 38, Division X:

Chapter 3, Article 2, Paragraph 1003-2-2:

> "In addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the Department shall have the following powers:
>
> (a) To accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
>
> (b) To develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and to assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control, or transfer them to other appropriate agencies....
>
> (c) To maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and to establish new ones as needed....The Department shall designate those institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System....
>
> (d) To develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions."

Chapter 3, Article 6, Paragraph 1003-6-1:

> "The Department shall designate those institutions and facilities which shall be maintained for persons assigned as adults and as juveniles.
>
> The types, number and population of institutions and facilities shall be determined by the needs of committed persons for treatment and the public protection. All institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter."

Chapter 3, Article 13, Paragraph 1003-13-1:

> "The Department shall establish and maintain work and day-release programs and facilities for persons committed to the Department."

Adult institutions and centers take custody of adults committed by Illinois courts and Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/parole violators. Facilities are administered by the Division of Adult Institutions and the Community Correctional Centers branch of the Community Services Division. The Division of Adult Institutions includes 23 operating institutions, the Office of the

Transfer Coordinator, and Correctional Industries. Community Correctional Centers currently include 11 facilities.

Summary of Services

Adult institutions and centers continue to successfully manage an increasing prison/center population while improving conditions in the facilities. Service areas are:

* Residential Care: Inmates are provided basic services to maintain humane living conditions in the facilities. Services include: food, clothing, housing, laundry, commissary, trust fund, maintenance of the physical plant, administration, and leisure time activities, including library and educational services and religious services.

* Security Services: The Department provides internal custody and supervision and perimeter security to prevent inmates from injuring others and from committing new crimes in the community.

* Clinical Services: Each facility provides counseling and casework services to address situational and social adjustment problems. Information and record keeping services are also maintained for each inmate. Service activities include Reception and Classification (R&C), resolution of situational problems, individual and group counseling, record office functions, and screening/security classification of inmates for institutional transfers and community-based programming.

* Medical Services: Comprehensive medical care is provided, including diagnosis and treatment of inmate medical problems. Services include physical examinations, emergency medical treatment, and complete diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental problems.

* Mental Health Services: Comprehensive mental health care, including diagnosis and treatment of inmate mental health problems is provided. Services include psychological and psychiatric testing, examinations and diagnosis, individual and group counseling and therapy, and specialized treatment programs for individual offenders.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO INCARCERATE IN A SAFE AND HUMANE MANNER ALL ADULT OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF THESE INMATES, AND TO ASSIST IN THEIR REINTEGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES.

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 6/30/90
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:	1.1 Continue weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure efficient immediate responses in housing units.	1.1 Response times of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.
	1.2 Achieve ACA re-accreditation for Danville, Dwight, Logan, Menard, Menard Psych, Shawnee, and Vandalia.	1.2 Logan, Menard, Menard Psych and Shawnee re-accredited 08/89; Danville and Vandalia re-accredited 01/90; Dwight re-accredited 05/90.
	1.3 Revalidate male initial classification instrument. Begin validation studies for female initial classification and reclassification instruments.	1.3 Analysis for male initial classification completed. Design of female initial classification and reclassification instruments delayed pending implementation of revised male initial classification instrument.
-updating, modernizing and repairing existing physical plants;	1.4 Complete renovation of Administration Building and utility system upgrade at Joliet.	1.4 Rehab of Administration Building completed 05/89. Utility system upgrade final work in progress.
	1.5 Renovate one boiler and continue work on utility upgrade at Logan.	1.5 Boiler #3 is on line. Asbestos abatement in utility tunnels started 06/90.
	1.6 Complete slope failure project at Menard. Renovate General Store Bldg and rehab Administration Building Floor.	1.6 Completion of slope failure project delayed due to need for additional funds. FY91 Capital Request includes $700 thousand appropriation. Renovation of General Store Bldg. is being re-directed. Rehab of Administration Building floor is bid.
	1.7 Complete water and sewer system upgrade at Dwight.	1.7 City of Dwight has run water line to institution. Project for institution connection and water system upgrade is to be bid 08/90.
	1.8 Begin Phase II of housing unit renovation	1.8 Phase II including electrical work is

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS		OBJECTIVES		RESULTS AS OF 6/30/90
		project at Menard Psychiatric Center.		underway. Broke out project, added Phase III which is funded from $700 thousand in FY91 Capital Request.
	1.9	Complete division of South Cellhouse at Pontiac and renovation of Condemned Unit. Complete Visitation addition. Coordinate, review and begin design for replacement of two housing units.	1.9	South Cellhouse project cancelled. Renovation of Condemned Unit completed. Visitation addition completed. Review on-going for design of replacement maximum security cellhouses.
	1.10	Begin roof repairs of various buildings. (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, Stateville, Sheridan, Dixon, and Vienna).	1.10	Roof repairs at Joliet and Pontiac are complete. Work at other sites is in progress with estimated completion during fall, 1990.
	1.11	Upgrade security locks at Centralia, Graham, Logan, and Sheridan.	1.11	All projects bid and work in progress.
	1.12	Install new Fire Alarm System at Vienna.	1.12	Pre-construction meeting scheduled for 07/90.
-new institution construction	1.13	Complete construction of 728-bed medium security facility. Illinois River Correctional Center (Canton) scheduled to open September, 1989.	1.13	Institution opened 10/21/89. Work continues on construction of bakery and specialized living unit.
-planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized State facilities or building new ones.	1.14	Complete conversion of Bldg. 60, and SE cluster at Dixon CC from mental health facility to correctional use.	1.14	SE cluster opened for female inmates 09/89.
-developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in the institutional anvironment.	1.15	Develop and deliver 40 hours Locksmith training to facilitate servicing of locks and locking mechanisms.	1.15	13 staff trained on new Advanced Locksmith program centering on Master keying.

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 6/30/90
	1.16 Provide two hours of Asbestos Awareness Training for all Corrections Maintenance staff.	1.16 90 staff trained.
	1.17 Develop and deliver 24 hours additional training to newly hired health care staff to supplement 40 hours Pre-Service Security Orientation Training.	1.17 77 staff trained.
	1.18 Increase training for staff of Condemned Unit by continuing to provide 40 hours primary training for new staff. Also develop and deliver 16 hours of in-service training for Menard and Pontiac.	1.18 150 staff trained.
	1.19 Train at least two staff from each institution in weapons inspection and maintenance.	1.19 34 staff trained.
	1.20 Provide for training in use and delivery of chemical agents.	1.20 154 staff trained.
	1.21 Provide training for supervisory staff in drug awareness.	1.21 106 staff trained.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.1 During fiscal year 1990 continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.	2.1 All 21 adult facilities and/or units audited.
3. To increase programming that increases out-of-cell time.	3.1 Continue initiative to implement innovative programming for inmates	3.1 An intensive pilot program for substance abuse was introduced at Dwight. 60 staff were trained to provide additional substance abuse programs.

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 6/30/90
	3.2 During fiscal year 1990, expand Correctional Industry assignments through development of joint ventures with private industry and other state agencies in the areas of waste recycling and emergency hazardous materials removal. At Illinois River Correctional Center a commercial size bakery will open.	3.2 New legislation allowing Correctional Industries to engage in joint ventures did not take effect until 1/1/90. Several joint ventures in planning stage. Bakery is under construction with planned completion date of 7/1/90.
	3.3 Continue to ensure that maximum institutions provide daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population.	3.3 95% compliance.
	3.4 Despite an increase in total population, continue to maintain or reduce the number of segregation placements through alternative disciplinary action.	3.4 1% reduction in segregation placement.
	3.5 Continue evening programming at all facilities when security is not compromised.	3.5 Evening yard and gym programs held regularly, security permitting. At Centralia, Graham, and Vandalia increased number of evening college courses. At Menard, one evening GED class added.
4. To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1 Provide career training to identified personnel.	4.1 459 staff trained.
	4.2 Uniformly apply equal employment opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs.	4.2 Department of Human Rights approved the Department's FY90 Affirmative Action Plan. Protected classes are recruited through the Affirmative Action Office.
5. To have available specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Response	5.1 Continue to ensure that two SERT teams are available for immediate response to escape (crisis) situations.	5.1 Forty-two two-man teams available to respond to crisis situations.

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 6/30/90
Teams (SERT).		
	5.2 Provide training for Basic and Advanced TACT teams (crowd control).	5.2 165 staff trained.
	5.3 Continue to provide routine and advanced Hostage Negotiation classes.	5.3 79 staff trained.
6. To increase awareness of staff-related problems and provide support and recognition of staff achievements.	6.1 Continue to support concept of the Employee Assistance Program in providing confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	6.1 Training on EAP provided to 101 supervisory staff.
	6.2 All adult facilities will continue to recognize staff for years of service and exceptional achievement.	6.2 Each adult facility has held a recognition ceremony for fiscal year 1990.

Table 15
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
1. To continue to improve the safety and institutional environment of adult institutions for staff and inmates.	1.1 To maintain written operating policies and procedures for each facility which are periodically tested and evaluated, and annually updated.	1.1 Annual update of written operating policies and procedures underway.
	1.2 The respective Duty Warden will regularly inspect facility and initiate corrective action to remedy any deficiencies noted.	1.2 Inspections have been completed weekly and maintained in inspection logs for all adult facilities.
	1.3 Conduct weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure sufficient immediate responses in housing units.	1.3 Reported response time of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.
	1.4 The Deputy Director/Assistant Deputy Directors will regularly conduct site visits to all adult institutions to review operations and remedy problems noted.	1.4 A site visit to all adult institutions has been completed quarterly.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.1 During FY91 continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.	2.1 Nine Internal Audits have been completed.
3. To maintain ACA national recognition for operating standards of excellence.	3.1 Achieve ACA accreditation for Western Illinois and Illinois River, and re-accreditation for Hill, Sheridan and Stateville Correctional Centers.	3.1 Accreditation for Western Illinois took place in 08/90, Illinois River scheduled 01/91. Re-accreditation for Hill, Sheridan, and Stateville, scheduled for 01/91.
4. Meet the continued growth in prison population by increasing prison bed capacity.	4.1 Construct a 600-bed minimum security prison for males at Robinson, Illinois.	4.1 Scheduled to open 01/91.
	4.2 Construct a 600-bed minimum security prison for males at Taylorville, Illinois.	4.2 Opened 12/90.
	4.3 Construct a 952-bed medium security prison for males at Rend Lake, Illinois.	4.3 Scheduled completion is 01/92. Construction is in progress.

Table 15
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES		RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	4.4	Construct a 200-bed minimum security work camp at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.	4.4 Construction is in progress. Scheduled completion is 06/91.
	4.5	Purchase and renovate property for a 250-bed minimum security prison for females.	4.5 No site has been named.
	4.6	Renovate and convert Assumption High School to a 400-bed correctional facility.	4.6 Asbestos abatement is underway. Design is dependent upon additional funds.
	4.7	Purchase/renovate/construct additional work camps at three locations. It will add an additional 550 beds.	4.7 Work camps sited at: . Clayton + 150 beds . Paris + 200 beds . Greene Co. + 200 beds
5. Upgrade and maintain existing prisons.	5.1	Renovate building systems:	
	5.1a	At Joliet, plan rehab of West Cellhouse.	5.1a In design.
	5.1b	At Menard, plan renovation of MSU "C" Bldg.	5.1b Design is pending.
	5.1c	At Pontiac, plan construction of two replacement maximum security cellhouses.	5.1c In design.
	5.1d	At Vandalia, repair storm damage and make repairs as necessary.	5.1d Renovation is 50% complete.
	5.1e	At Dwight, plan medical unit.	5.1e Funds not released.
	5.1f	At Pontiac, upgrade air conditioning system.	5.1f In design.
	5.2	Upgrade utility systems:	
	5.2a	At Dixon, plan steam distribution upgrade and replace boiler system.	5.2a In design.

Table 15
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	5.2b At East Moline, plan steam distribution system upgrade and replace boiler systems.	5.2b In design.
	5.2c At Joliet, rehab electrical distribution system and install sewage grinder.	5.2c In design.
	5.2d At Logan, complete utility upgrade.	5.2d In design.
	5.2e At Menard, renovate the power plant, including the main generator.	5.2e In design.
	5.2f At Menard, replace the sewer lift station.	5.2f Construction is 90% complete.
	5.2g At Menard Psych, upgrade steam and water distribution systems.	5.2g Design is pending.
	5.2h At Pontiac, upgrade selected utilities and plan for total rehab.	5.2h In design.
	5.2i At Sheridan, renovate South Unit HVAC and replace windows.	5.2i Windows are being replaced.
	5.2j At Vandalia, renovate the electrical distribution system.	5.2j Construction is 40% complete.
	5.2k Replace boiler systems at Sheridan and Vandalia.	5.2k Construction is 50% complete.
	5.3 Renovate locking systems at Logan, Sheridan, and Vienna.	5.3 In design.
	5.4 Renovate roofs at Dixon, Dwight, East Moline, Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, Stateville, and Vienna.	5.4 In design.

Table 15
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	5.5 Renovate roads and parking lots at Joliet, Menard, and Vienna.	5.5 In design.
	5.6 Make energy conservation improvements at Dwight, Pontiac, and Vienna.	5.6 In design.
6. To contine managing adult inmate population using an effective system of classification.	6.1 Implement revalidated male initial classification instrument.	6.1 Implementation delayed due to programming staff limitations at Data Processing.
	6.2 Provide regular monitoring reports on classification.	6.2 Development of monthly monitoring reports is in process.
7. To develop increased program opportunities for inmate population.	7.1 To provide substance abuse counseling to increasing number of drug-related offenders.	7.1 Up to 150 inmates are participating in substance abuse programs. Another 1,500 are participating in drug education programs.
	7.2 To increase programs for sex-offenders.	7.2 Added sex-offender program at Western Illinois.
	7.3 Expand Correctional Industry assignments with opening of new bakery at Illinois River, 30 inmates; microfilm operation at Centralia, 40 inmates; expansion of asbestos abatement teams, 40 inmates; and the opening of new meat processing plant at Western Illinois, 40 inmates.	7.3 Microfilm operation at Centralia opened 11/90, with 23 inmates. Bakery at Illinois River is scheduled to open 01/91. Opening of new meat processing plant at Western Illinois awaits installation of equipment. Expansion of asbestos abatement teams is pending.
	7.4 Develop a sentencing alternative bootcamp program for first felony offenders between the ages of 17 and 29.	7.4 Opened 10/15/90
8. To develop staff training programs to improve management and delivery of services in a correctional setting.	8.1 To train, at a minimum, two counselors from each institution to be certified substance abuse counselors.	8.1 60 staff trained. One certified at clinical level. Scheduled to have 30 certified by 04/91.

Table 15
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	8.2 To restructure management training for mid-level managers focusing on individual skills and team building.	8.2 157 staff trained.
	8.3 To pilot a training program dealing with stress of the job and work environment for staff and family members.	8.3 Pilot training program on stress developed. It was well-accepted by staff at one institution receiving training.
9. To provide equal opportunity work and promotional opportunities, while increasing awareness of staff problems and recognition of staff achievements.	9.1 Uniformly apply equal opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs.	9.1 Department of Human Rights approved the the Department's FY91 Affirmative Action plan. Protected classes are recruited through the Affirmative Action Office.
	9.2 Continue Employee Assistant Program at each adult institution which provides confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	9.2 Employee Assistant Program established at each institution.
	9.3 Recognize staff for exceptional achievement and years of services at annual recognition ceremony.	9.3 Annual recognition ceremony has been scheduled for each facility.

Table 16
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To continue to improve the safety and institutional environment of adult institutions for staff and inmates.	1.1 To maintain written operating policies and procedures for each facility which are periodically tested and evaluated, and annually updated.	1.1 Number of adult facilities annually updating written operating policies and procedures.
	1.2 The respective Duty Warden will regularly inspect facility and initiate corrective action to remedy any deficiencies noted.	1.2 Inspections will be completed weekly and maintained in inspection logs for all adult facilities.
	1.3 Conduct weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure sufficient immediate responses in housing units.	1.3 Response time of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.
	1.4 The Deputy Director/Assistant Deputy Directors will regularly conduct site visits to all adult institutions to review operations and remedy problems noted.	1.4 A site visit to all adult institutions will be completed quarterly.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.1 During FY92 continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.	2.1 Number of Internal Audits completed.
3. To maintain ACA national recognition for operating standards of excellence.	3.1 Achieve ACA accreditation for Taylorville, and Robinson, and re-accreditation for Vienna, Joliet, Centralia, Graham, Dixon, Lincoln, Jacksonville, East Moline and Pontiac.	3.1 Accreditation for Taylorville, and Robinson, 06/92. Re-accreditation for Vienna and Joliet 08/91; Centralia, Graham, Dixon, Lincoln, and Jacksonville, 01/92; and East Moline and Pontiac, 05/92.
4. Meet the continued growth in prison population by increasing prison bed capacity.	4.1 Complete construction of a 952-bed medium security prison for males at Rend Lake, Illinois.	4.1 Construction schedule.
	4.2 Complete construction of a 200-bed minimum security work camp at Paris, Illinois.	4.2 Construction schedule.

Table 16
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
	4.3 Complete construction of a 200-bed minimum security work camp at Greene County, Illinois.	4.3 Construction schedule.
	4.4 Purchase and renovate property for a 250-bed minimum security prison for females.	4.4 Construction schedule.
	4.5 Renovate and convert Assumption High School to a 560-bed correctional facility.	4.5 Construction schedule.
5. Upgrade and maintain existing prisons.	5.1 Renovate building systems:	
	5.1a At Dixon Springs, renovate boot camp.	5.1a Construction schedule.
	5.1b At Dwight, renovate basements of housing units.	5.1b Construction schedule.
	5.1c At Dwight, install handicapped lifts and construct ramps.	5.1c Construction schedule.
	5.1d At Vandalia, replace power plant.	5.1d Construction schedule.
	5.1e At Danville, correct construction defects.	5.1e Construction schedule.
	5.1f At Menard, plan renovation of old hospital.	5.1f Construction schedule.
	5.1g At Vienna, upgrade library and school building to meet Life Safety Codes.	5.1g Construction schedule.
	5.1h At Vienna, plan replacement of duct work and rehabilitate exterior walls.	5.1h Construction schedule.
	5.2 Upgrade utility systems:	

Table 16
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES		PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
	5.2a	At Dixon, upgrade steam distribution system and replace boilers.	5.2a	Construction schedule.
	5.2b	At East Moline, upgrade steam distribution system and replace boilers.	5.2b	Construction schedule.
	5.2c	At Joliet, complete utility upgrade.	5.2c	Construction schedule.
	5.2d	At Hanna City Work Camp, purchase and upgrade water system.	5.2d	Construction schedule.
	5.2e	At Menard, replace hot water tank and dealring tanks.	5.2e	Construction schedule.
	5.2f	At East Moline, renovate showers in Administration Building.	5.2f	Construction schedule.
	5.2g	At Dixon, replace cooling tower in Medical Unit.	5.2g	Construction schedule.
	5.2h	At Dixon, replace two freezer compressers and motors.	5.2g	Construction schedule.
	5.2i	At Vandalia, renovate plumbing in 20 cells.	5.2i	Construction schedule.
	5.3	Upgrade security system at Stateville.	5.3	Construction schedule.
	5.4	Renovate roofs at Centralia, Dixon, Dwight, East Moline, Graham, and Menard.	5.4	Construction schedule.
	5.5	Make energy conservation improvements at Joliet, Menard Psych, and Stateville.	5.5	Construction schedule.
6. To contine managing adult inmate population using an effective system of classification.	6.1	Revalidate female initial classification and reclassification instruments.	6.1	Completion schedule.

Table 16
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
7. To develop increased program opportunities for inmate population.	7.1 To provide substance abuse counseling at all institutions to increasing number of drug related offenders.	7.1 Number of inmates participating in substance abuse programs.
	7.2 Expand Correctional Industry assignments with opening of new recycling operation at Jacksonville Correctional Center, 80 inmates; a new meat processing plant at at Western Illinois Correctional Center, 40 inmates; a catfish farm operation at Menard Correctional Center in existing ponds and will create one new pond, 20 inmates; begin condiment packaging at Western Illinois Correctional Center, 20 inmates; and open a tire pick up and shredding operations, working with CMS, at Logan Correctional Center, 20 inmates.	7.2 Number of additional assignments and inmates added.
8. To develop staff training programs to improve management and delivery of services in a correctional setting.	8.1 To train, an additional 30 counselors to be certified substance abuse counselors.	8.1 Number certified.
	8.2 To provide restructure management training for mid-level managers focusing on individual skills and team building.	8.2 Number trained.
9. To provide training in accordance with Governor's Executive Order regarding hazardous wastes.	9.1 To provide hazardous waste training.	9.1 Number trained.
10. To provide equal opportunity work and promotional opportunities, while increasing awareness of staff problems and recognition of staff achievements.	10.1 Uniformly apply equal opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs.	10.1 Monitor adult institutions compliance with Department Affirmative Action goals.

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Table 16
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
	10.2 Continue Employee Assistant Program at each adult institution which provides confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	10.2 Number of active programs.
	10.3 Recognize staff for exceptional achievement and years of services at annual recognition ceremony.	10.3 Annual recognition ceremony for each facility.

Table 17
Adult Population Overview
End of Fiscal Year

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91 (Proj.)	FY 92 (Proj.)
Admissions								
Court-Felony	7,047	7,365	8,041	8,480	9,397	12,397	14,746	16,879
Court-Misdemeanant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violators-New Sentence	1,383	1,367	1,381	1,379	1,344	1,779	2,116	2,818
Technical Violators	1,628	2,088	2,344	1,005	1,284	2,733	3,372	4,614
TOTAL	10,058	10,820	11,766	10,864	12,025	16,909	20,234	24,311
Good Time (Days)							(Est.)	
MGT Awarded	261,187	269,974	786,830	687,297	711,386	995,165	1,982,463	N/A
Time Revoked	351,572	372,523	495,220	513,804	565,523	707,922	875,139	N/A
Time Restored	89,534	79,390	170,149	203,338	221,396	255,642	357,341	N/A
Net	(851)	(23,159)	461,759	376,831	367,259	542,885	1,464,665	N/A
Exits								
MSR	7,763	7,968	9,383	9,010	9,264	10,731	16,345	19,090
Parole	267	300	118	52	39	54	N/A	N/A
Discharge/Release	776	897	1,337	1,008	581	1,216	1,878	2,181
Death & Other	22	59	49	49	37	67	6	5
TOTAL	8,828	9,224	10,887	10,119	9,921	12,068	18,229	21,276
Population								
Adult Institutions	16,847	18,410	19,144	19,862	21,779	25,937	27,898	30,733
Federal	7	6	6	5	4	6	8	8
Other State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Jail	43	37	47	0	0	0	0	0
Community Centers	752	731	731	687	793	884	894	1,094
Electronic Detention	0	0	0	0	0	468	500	500
TOTAL ADULT	17,649	19,184	19,928	20,554	22,576	27,295	29,300	32,335
Capacity								
Adult Institutions	17,620	18,640	19,118	19,318	20,176	21,248	22,585	22,612
Federal	7	6	6	5	4	6	8	8
Other State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Jail	43	41	50	0	0	0	0	0
Community Centers	748	731	726	670	787	894	894	1,094
Electronic Detention	0	0	0	0	0	468	500	500
TOTAL ADULT	18,418	19,418	19,900	19,993	20,967	22,616	23,987	24,214

Note: Data reflect the FY 92 budget cuts.

Table 18: End of Fiscal Year Adult Population and Rated Capacity FY 78 - FY 92

Fiscal Year	Adult Population				Rated Capacity			
	*Inst.	CCC	ED	Total	*Inst.	CCC	ED	Capacity
1978	10,594	350	0	10,944	11,320	416	0	11,736
1979	10,782	481	0	11,263	11,420	482	0	11,902
1980	11,467	635	0	12,102	11,395	630	0	12,025
1981	12,383	758	0	13,141	12,645	802	0	13,447
1982	13,153	804	0	13,967	13,245	802	0	14,047
1983	13,310	425	0	13,735	13,265	553	0	13,818
1984	15,857	692	0	16,549	15,432	677	0	16,109
1985	16,897	752	0	17,649	17,670	748	0	18,418
1986	18,453	731	0	19,184	18,687	731	0	19,418
1987	19,197	731	0	19,928	19,174	726	0	19,900
1988	19,867	687	0	20,554	19,323	670	0	19,993
1989	21,783	793	0	22,576	20,180	787	0	20,967
1990	25,943	884	468	27,295	21,254	894	468	22,616
1991 (Proj.)	27,906	894	500	29,300	22,593	894	500	23,987
1992 (Proj.)	30,741	1,094	500	32,335	22,620	1,094	500	24,214

Table 19: Total Admissions FY 78 - FY 92

Fiscal Year	Felony	Defaulters	Misdemeanor	Total
1978	5,391	1,487	605	7,483
1979	5,310	1,731	597	7,638
1980	6,301	2,077	644	9,022
1981	6,565	1,729	696	8,990
1982	6,663	2,413	856	9,932
1983	7,340	3,220	943	11,503
1984	7,005	3,120	23	10,148
1985	7,047	3,011	0	10,058
1986	7,365	3,455	0	10,820
1987	8,041	3,725	0	11,766
1988	8,480	2,384	0	10,864
1989	9,397	2,628	0	12,025
1990	12,397	4,512	0	16,909
1991 (Proj.)	14,746	5,488	0	20,234
1992 (Proj.)	16,879	7,432	0	24,311

Table 20: Total Exits FY 78 - FY 92

Fiscal Year	Parole	Nondiscretionary	Other	Total
1978	5,440	771	1,008	7,219
1979	4,243	1,843	1,362	7,448
1980	3,229	3,822	1,431	8,482
1981	1,008	6,039	1,325	8,372
1982	1,012	6,748	1,290	9,050
1983	522	11,151	42	11,715
1984	311	6,919	40	7,270
1985	267	8,514	47	8,828
1986	300	8,869	55	9,224
1987	118	10,720	49	10,887
1988	52	10,000	67	10,119
1989	39	9,823	59	9,921
1990	54	11,947	67	12,068
1991 (Proj.)	**	18,223	6	18,229
1992 (Proj.)	**	21,271	5	21,276

*Includes Federal/Other State.

**In Projected exits MSR, parole and other (death, commutations, other discharges) are not separated.

Note: Data reflect the FY 92 budget cuts.

Table 21
Adult Institution Inmate Profile
End of Fiscal Year

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91 (12/31/90)
End of Fiscal Year Population	16,988	18,532	19,316	19,318	21,782	25,900	26,369
SEX							
Male	97.1%	96.2%	96.9%	96.2%	96.2%	95.9%	96.0%
Female	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%
RACE							
White	31.8%	32.2%	32.1%	31.1%	30.6%	29.1%	28.4%
Black	60.8%	60.0%	59.8%	60.4%	60.1%	61.0%	62.0%
Hispanic	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	8.4%	8.6%	9.0%	8.9%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
AGE							
17 yrs	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
18-20 yrs	12.0%	11.2%	10.2%	9.3%	8.8%	9.2%	9.4%
21-24 yrs	24.0%	23.1%	22.0%	20.6%	19.8%	19.3%	19.1%
25-30 yrs	30.4%	30.3%	29.9%	29.1%	29.5%	28.8%	28.7%
31-40 yrs	23.9%	25.6%	27.2%	29.4%	30.0%	29.8%	29.6%
41-50 yrs	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	8.0%	8.4%	8.6%	9.1%
51 yrs & older	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%
CRIME CLASS							
Murder	16.0%	16.4%	17.2%	17.8%	17.4%	15.9%	16.3%
Class X	35.6%	34.8%	35.4%	36.0%	35.9%	35.2%	35.4%
Class 1	14.9%	15.2%	15.1%	15.5%	15.8%	16.0%	15.9%
Class 2	21.3%	21.5%	22.3%	21.4%	21.6%	22.5%	22.3%
Class 3	9.9%	9.8%	8.0%	7.4%	7.1%	7.6%	7.7%
Class 4	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
Misdemeanor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%

Table 22

Adult Rated Capacity By Security Designation Fiscal Year 1979 through Fiscal Year 1992

Security Designation	FY 79 Capacity	%	FY 80 Capacity	%	FY 81 Capacity	%	FY 82 Capacity	%	FY 83 Capacity	%	FY 84 Capacity	%	FY 85 Capacity	%
MAXIMUM:														
Dwight	300		400		400		400		400		400		496	
Joliet	1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,340		1,340	
Menard	2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	315		315		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	2,175		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050	
Federal/Oth. State	---		---		---		---		---		6		7	
sub-total	8,110	68%	8,085	67%	7,995	59%	7,995	57%	7,995	58%	8,091	50%	8,188	44%
FEMALE:														
Dwight	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
PSYCHIATRIC:														
Menard Psych.	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
MEDIUM:														
Centralia	---		---		600		750		750		950		950	
Danville	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Dixon	---		---		---		---		0		154		582	
Graham	---		---		450		750		750		950		950	
Hill	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Illinois River	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Logan	750		750		750		750		750		850		850	
Menard Sp Unit	---		---		250		250		250		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	---		---		300		300		300		300		300	
Shawnee	---		---		---		---		---		---		836	
Sheridan	425		425		425		425		425		625		750	
Vandalia	700		700		700		700		700		700		700	
Western Illinois	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Other State	---		---		---		---		---		12		0	
sub-total	1,875	16%	1,875	16%	3,475	26%	3,925	28%	3,925	28%	4,791	30%	6,168	33%
MINIMUM:														
East Moline	---		---		50		200		200		568		568	
Jacksonville	---		---		---		---		---		150		500	
Lincoln	---		---		---		---		---		150		500	
Robinson	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Taylorville	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Vandalia	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Vienna	685		685		685		685		685		685		685	
County Jail	---		---		---		---		---		79		43	
sub-total	685	6%	685	6%	735	5%	885	6%	885	6%	1,632	10%	2,296	12%
FARM:														
Menard	350		350		90		90		90		90		90	
Pontiac	200		200		---		---		---		---		---	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
sub-total	750	6%	750	6%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%
WORK CAMP:														
Dixon Springs	---		---		---		---		---		150		150	
DuQuoin	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
East Moline #1	---		---		---		---		20		60		60	
East Moline #2	---		---		---		---		---		60		60	
Hanna City	---		---		---		---		---		100		200	
Hardin County	---		---		50		50		50		150		150	
Springfield	---		---		50		50		50		58		58	
Vandalia	---		---		50		50		50		50		50	
sub-total	0	0%	0	0%	150	1%	150	1%	170	1%	628	4%	728	4%
INSTITUTION TOTAL	11,420	96%	11,395	95%	12,645	94%	13,245	94%	13,265	96%	15,432	96%	17,670	96%
COMMUNITY CENTER	482	4%	630	5%	802	6%	802	6%	553	4%	677	4%	748	
ELECTRONIC DETENTION	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
ADULT RATED CAPACITY	11,902	100%	12,025	100%	13,447	100%	14,047	100%	13,818	100%	16,109	100%	18,418	100%

Table 22 (Continued)

Adult Rated Capacity By Security Designation Fiscal Year 1979 through Fiscal Year 1992

FY 86 Capacity	%	FY 87 Capacity	%	FY 88 Capacity	%	FY 89 Capacity	%	FY 90 Capacity	%	Planned FY 91 Capacity	%	Planned FY 92 Capacity	%	Security Designation
														MAXIMUM:
496		444		---		---		---		---		---		Dwight
1,180		1,180		1,340		1,340		1,340		1,340		1,340		Joliet
2,280		2,280		2,302		2,302		2,302		2,302		2,302		Menard
315		315		---		---		---		---		---		Menard Psych.
1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		Pontiac
2,050		1,800		1,800		1,800		1,800		1,800		1,800		Stateville
6		6		5		4		6		8		8		Federal/Oth. State
8,027	41%	7,725	39%	7,147	36%	7,146	34%	7,148	32%	7,150	31%	7,150	30%	sub-total
														FEMALE:
---		---		496	2%	496	2%	496	2%	496	2%	496	2%	Dwight
														PSYCHIATRIC:
---		---		315	2%	315	2%	315	1%	315	1%	315	1%	Menard Psych.
														MEDIUM:
950		950		950		950		950		950		950		Centralia
896		896		896		896		896		896		896		Danville
806		858		878		986		1,152		1,179		1,206		Dixon
950		950		950		950		950		950		950		Graham
---		728		896		896		896		896		896		Hill
---				---		600		728		788		788		Illinois River
850		850		850		850		850		850		850		Logan
250		250		250		250		250		250		250		Menard Sp Unit
300		300		300		300		300		300		300		Pontiac MSU
896		896		896		896		896		896		896		Shawnee
750		750		750		750		750		750		750		Sheridan
700		700		---		---		---		---		---		Vandalia
---		---		---		---		728		728		728		Western Illinois
0		0		0		0		0		0		0		Other State
7,348	38%	8,128	41%	7,616	38%	8,324	40%	9,346	41%	9,433	39%	9,460	39%	sub-total
														MINIMUM:
568		568		688		688		568		568		568		East Moline
500		500		500		500		500		500		500		Jacksonville
500		500		500		500		500		500		500		Lincoln
---		---		---		---		---		600		600		Robinson
---		---		---		---		---		600		600		Taylorville
---		---		700		700		700		700		700		Vandalia
685		685		685		685		685		685		685		Vienna
41		50		---		---				---		---		County Jail
2,294	12%	2,303	12%	3,073	15%	3,073	15%	2,953	13%	4,153	17%	4,153	17%	sub-total
														FARM:
90		90		68		68		68		68		68		Menard
---		---		---		---				---		---		Pontiac
200		200		200		200		200		200		200		Stateville
290	1%	290	1%	268	1%	268	1%	268	1%	268	1%	268	1%	sub-total
														WORK CAMP/BOOT CAMP
150		150		150		150		150		200		200		Dixon Springs
---		---		---		---		---		---		---		DuQuoin
60		60		---		---		60		60		60		East Moline #1
60		60		---		---		60		60		60		East Moline #2
200		200		200		200		200		200		200		Hanna City
150		150		---		150		150		150		150		Hardin County
58		58		58		58		58		58		58		Springfield
50		50		---		---		50		50		50		Vandalia
728	4%	728	4%	408	2%	558	3%	728	3%	778	3%	778	3%	sub-total
18,687	96%	19,174	96%	19,323	97%	20,180	96%	21,254	94%	22,593	94%	22,620	93%	INSTITUTION TOTAL
731	4%	726	4%	670	3%	787	4%	894	4%	894	4%	1,094	5%	COMMUNITY CENTER
---		---		---		---		468	2%	500	2%	500	2%	ELECTRONIC DETENTION
19,418	100%	19,900	100%	19,993	100%	20,967	100%	22,616	100%	23,987	100%	24,214	100%	ADULT RATED CAPACITY

Table 23

Program Services Data

	FY90 Actual	FY91 Estimated	FY92 Projected
ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS			
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$392,835.5	$449,539.7	$470,965.3
Inmates (Avg. Daily Pop.)	24,369	27,672	30,424
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	9,311	9,864	9,954
Performance Indicator:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	$16,120	$16,245	$15,480
ADULT INSTITUTIONS			
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$380,662.0	$429,369.3	$454,775.4
Inmates (Avg. Daily Pop.)	23,532	26,780	29,343
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	9,123	9,673	9,673
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	$16,176	$16,033	$15,499
Total Staff/Inmate Ratio	0.388	0.361	0.330

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan

Figure 4.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
(COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION)

(March, 1991)

○- *Area 1* ●- *Area 2* *Contractual Centers

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
1. To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society.	1.1 Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.	1.1a There continues to be over 90% of residents active in full-time programming.
		1.1b The percentage of residents employed per week averaged over 85%; some centers maintained an average over 90%.
		1.1c Nearly one in five residents per week is in an educational program.
		1.1d Over 90% of residents enrolled in a vocational training program either successfully completed or remained enrolled at release.
		1.1e Nearly 90% of the residents enrolled in the GED program completed or continued the program at release.
		1.1f 65% of the residents' job placements were obtained through contractual job service vendors.
	1.2 Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.	1.2a Of all exits from a center, only one in five was for a disciplinary reason.
		1.2b Staff attempt to increase direct contacts with neediest residents.

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
	1.3 Reduce the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.	1.3a All residents are assessed at admission for substance abuse problems. Residents receive in-house counseling and/or are referred to the appropriate community service agency.
		1.3b 100% of those in need of alcohol and drug treatment receive services.
		1.3c An intensive, structured community drug treatment program at Crossroads CCC for women who graduate from the residential treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center has been in operation since January, 1989.
		1.3d Serious incidents involving drug and/or alcohol use constitute less than 15% of all incidents reported.
	1.4 Develop and improve upon the mother/child relationship among all female residents with children.	1.4a Title XX funding has been allocated for group and individual parenting seminars for both male and female residents. Parenting classes and seminars are offered free to residents and their children by vendors such as Crisis Nursery and Parental Stress Services.
		1.4b Children are encouraged to visit parents in the community center. DCFS arranges special visits and assists in treatment for residents in need of more intensive parenting services.

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		1.4c In some community centers, parenting seminars are conducted for free by community volunteers.
	1.5 Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goals, objectives, and expectations.	1.5a Specific and relevant individual staff goals and objectives were established and are reviewed at least quarterly.
		1.5b Supervisors meet monthly with center staff to discuss all relevant Department issues which had been brought up at the superintendent's meeting.
2. To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.	2.1 Provide education for residents in need, including ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills as appropriate for each resident.	2.1a Over 75% who need ABE enroll for classes; 60% completed courses or continued after release.
		2.1b 86% of residents who needed GED completed or continued coursework at release.
		2.1c Of residents completing their stay at a CCC during fiscal year 1990, 54 took college coursework; all completed or continued coursework after release.
	2.2 Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment.	2.2a Over 20% of the residents took part in vocational training. Centers with high employment rates do not utilize vocational training as much as other centers.
		2.2b Over 90% of residents who enrolled in vocational training programs completed or remained enrolled at release.

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		2.2c [illegible] residents who were enrolled in such training obtained employment related to the training received.
	2.3 Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment.	2.3a The residents who successfully completed the community center program averaged six months of employment, working during 69% of their stay at a center.
		2.3b Of the residents released to community supervision, nearly 90% were employed.
	2.4 Improve linkage between institutional training programs and CCC employment.	2.4 One of every five residents who were involved in training programs in the institution continued same or similar training during their CCC stay.
	2.5 Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment.	2.5a In fiscal year 1990, there were over 1,400 job placements for CCC residents. Of these, 2 of every 3 were obtained through contractual employment and Project 7B services.
		2.5b Residents released to the community averaged over five months on jobs obtained through contractual services, with nearly 90% employed at release.
	2.6 Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate.	2.6a Of the residents served during fiscal year 1990, over 50% were referred to JTPA. After eligibility screening, 3 of every 4 were accepted. Centers with high employment rates do not need JTPA as much as some other centers.

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		2.6b Of those residents accepted for JTPA, all were involved to some degree.
		2.6c Residents have obtained employment through other community resources, such as the Illinois Job Service, Goodwill Industries of Chicago, Correctional Employment Services, SIU Department of Rehabilitation, Prisoner Release Ministries, and SAFER Foundation.
		2.6d Except for a few cases, all residents assessed to need alcohol or drug treatment received necessary services.
		2.6e Nine residents exiting in fiscal year 1990 were in need of mental health counseling. All were referred for services and eight were treated.
		2.6f Residents have also utilized services provided by state and local service agencies in family counseling, developmental disabilities, career counseling, veteran's affairs, chaplaincy services, etc. Services are provided with Title XX funds or offered free. Lists of all available community resources are posted in each center. New contracts are constantly being developed as supervisors meet with service providers in the community.
		2.6g As the length of time inmates spend on Electronic Detention continues to

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		increase, more of these residents will be able to receive such services.
3. To increase money management skills of residents.	3.1 Educate residents in money management skills.	3.1 Counselors and residents discuss money management objectives and accomplishments on a weekly basis.
	3.2 Develop program plans to improve money management and spending priority skills.	3.2a Residents devoted 20% of their income to room and board; saved 15%; devoted 12% to to essential expenditures such as transportation, work costs, educational expenses, etc.; provided 10% for family support; and paid 30% for allowance and leave expenses.
		3.2b Counselors work with each resident to assess needs and develop individual goals which are to be addressed in the community center program.
	3.3 Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.	3.3 Residents averaged $1,300 in savings before release to the community.
4. To develop a two-phase electronic detention program.	4.1 Evaluate the first phase to determine the equipment to be used and to develop procedures which optimize the operation.	4.1a Electronic detention program was implemented on June 26, 1989. One year later, there have been 1,150 participants. Over one-third have already successfully completed the program; 22% were returned for a violation.
		4.1b A report on the initial stages of the program was completed in January, 1990. In April, as a way to increase the electronic detention program, the Department began to place eligible low risk inmates into the program to complete

Table 24
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		their prison stay at home up to 90 days before release to MSR.
		4.1c Administrative Directives and other policies became effective on February 1, 1990.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
1. To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society.	1.1 Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.	1.1a There continues to be over 90% of residents active in full-time programming.
		1.1b The percentage of residents employed per week averaged over 85%; some centers maintained an average over 90%.
		1.1c Nearly one in five residents per week is in an educational program.
		1.1d Over 90% of residents enrolled in a vocational training program either successfully completed or remained enrolled at release.
		1.1e Nearly 90% of the residents enrolled in the GED program completed or continued the program at release.
		1.1f 65% of the residents' job placements were obtained through contractual job service vendors.
	1.2 Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.	1.2a Of all exits from a center, only one in five was for a disciplinary reason.
		1.2b Staff attempt to increase direct contacts with neediest residents.
	1.3 Reduce the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.	1.3a All residents are assessed at admission for substance abuse problems. Residents receive in-house counseling and/or are referred to the appropriate community service agency.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		1.3b 100% of those in need of alcohol and drug treatment receive services.
		1.3c Gateway Foundation provides programming for residents who have demonstrated in-house substance abuse problems.
		1.3d $70,000 of federal substance abuse money has been allocated to each center by the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) through contracts with local vendors. DASA conducts the assessments and provides the services at the center. Previously, residents had to pay $7.50 for each session. Each center audits the vendors to ensure the funds are being utilized.
		1.3e In-house substance abuse treatment is offered at each center. Crossroads CCC specializes in intensive, in-house treatment. Female residents at Crossroads are offered the opportunity to continue the substance abuse treatment received at Dwight Correctional Center through the Gateway Foundation.
	1.4 Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goals, objectives, and expectations.	1.4a Specific and relevant individual staff goals and objectives are reviewed at least quarterly.
		1.4b Some center staff continue with their education, especially in the areas related to providing services to offenders in the community. In-service training workshops are also utilized.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
2. To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.	2.1 Provide education for residents in need of ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills.	2.1a Over 75% of resident who need ABE enroll for classes; 60% completed courses or continued after release.
		2.1b 86% who needed GED completed or continued coursework at release.
		2.1c 21 residents who left a CCC for MSR took college coursework so far in fiscal year 1991; all completed or continued coursework after release.
	2.2 Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment.	2.2a Nearly one in four residents took part in vocational training. Centers with high employment rates do not utilize vocational training as much as other centers.
		2.2b Over 90% of residents who enrolled in vocational training programs completed or remained enrolled at release.
		2.2c Many residents who were enrolled in such training obtained employment related to the training received.
	2.3 Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment.	2.3a The residents who successfully completed the community center program averaged six months of employment, working during 69% of their stay at a center.
		2.3b The majority of residents are employed at the time of release to MSR. At some centers, the percentage exceeds 90%.
		2.3c The average resident who worked earned $3,300 while at a CCC.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	2.4 Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment.	2.4 Most job placements for residents in need of assistance were obtained through employment services.
	2.5 Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate.	2.5a Over 36% of the residents have been referred to JTPA.
		2.5b Residents referred to JTPA participate in workshops, obtain OJT placements, receive training assistance, and receive educational assistance.
		2.5c Nearly 40% of residents were assessed to need substance abuse treatment; nearly all have received services.
		2.5d So far in fiscal year 1991, four residents have needed mental health treatment; all received services in the community.
		2.5e Residents have obtained employment through other community resources, such as the Illinois Job Service, Goodwill Industries of Chicago, Correctional Employment Services, SIU Department of Rehabilitation, Prisoner Release Ministries, and SAFER Foundation.
		2.5f Residents have also utilized services provided by state and local service agencies in family counseling, developmental disabilities, career counseling, veteran's affairs, chaplaincy services, etc. Services are provided with Title XX funds or offered free. Lists of all

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		available community resources are posted in each center. New contracts are constantly being developed as supervisors meet with service providers in the community.
3. To increase money management skills of residents.	3.1 Educate residents in money management skills.	3.1 Counselors discuss each resident's money management objectives and accomplishments on a weekly basis.
	3.2 Develop program plans to improve money management and spending priority skills.	3.2a Counselors and residents meet weekly to discuss money management.
		3.2b Counselors work with each resident to develop individual goals which are to be addressed in the community center program.
		3.2c Up to 20% of residents' earnings are devoted to room and board.
	3.3 Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.	3.3 Residents averaged $1,000 in savings before released to the community.
4. Maintenance of a population of 500 residents in the electronic detention program.	4.1 Maintain a population of residents who participate in electronic detention after undergoing CCC programming.	4.1a So far in fiscal year 1991, nearly 500 residents have been placed onto electronic detention after completing the community center program.
		4.1b In April 1990, the Department began to place eligible low risk inmates into the program up to 90 days before release to MSR. This gave them an opportunity to complete their prison stay at home.
		In June, 1990, community supervision violators who need tighter control than

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 25
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		regular supervision were placed on electronic detention as an alternative to returning them to prison. This program is designed for parole violators who do not have a serious criminal history and are charged with a minor or nonviolent technical violation. The parolee, who volunteers for the program, remains on electronic detention until he demonstrates positive behavior which is acceptable to the agent.
		4.1c During the first 18 months of the electronic detention program, there have been 2,100 participants. Over one-half have already successfully completed the program; 30% were returned to prison for a violation.
	4.2 Assist in the orientation and processing of inmates who participate in electronic detention during the final 90 to 120 days of incarceration.	4.2a So far in fiscal year 1991, 260 inmates have been placed onto the electronic detention program during the last 90 to 120 days before release.
		4.2b A study will be produced in March, 1991 which provides recommendations to improve the methods for processing inmates for this program.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 26
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society.	1.1 Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.	1.1a Percent in full-time programming.
		1.1b Successful completion rate of residents in education and training programs.
	1.2 Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.	1.2a Decrease in the percentage of unsuccessful terminations.
		1.2b Increase in the use of alternative disciplinary measures.
	1.3 Reduce the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.	1.3a Percentage of residents in need of drug treatment and receiving services.
		1.3b Percentage of residents in need of alcohol treatment and receiving services.
		1.3c Decrease in the number of drug/alcohol-related incidents.
		1.3d Continued participation in a community drug treatment program for women who graduate from the residential treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center.
		1.3e Use of Gateway Foundation programming for residents who have demonstrated in-house substance abuse problems.
		1.3f Allocation of federally funded, service-oriented program monies for a program developed with the assistance of the Illinois Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, including DASA counselors available at each center.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 26
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
		1.3g Continued use of in-house drug programs at all centers.
	1.4 Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goal , objectives, and expectations.	1.4 Specific and relevant individual goals and objectives established and reviewed at least quarterly.
	1.5 Develop and improve upon the mother/child relationship among all female residents with children.	1.5a Continue allocating Title XX funding for group and individual parenting seminars.
		1.5b Encourage children to visit parents in the community center. Continued arrangement of special visits and assistance in treatment for residents in need of more intensive parenting services.
2. To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.	2.1 Provide education for residents in need of ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills.	2.1a Percentage of residents who need ABE and are involved in such study during their CCC stay, and of those who progress to higher educational levels during their CCC stay.
		2.1b Percentage of residents who do not have a GED prior to incarceration and receive one during their CCC stay.
		2.1c Number of residents who are involved in higher academic education during their CCC stay.
	2.2 Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment.	2.2a Percentage of residents in need of vocational training who enrolled in training programs.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 26
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
		2.2b Percentage of residents who were enrolled in such training programs and completed them or continued enrollment at release.
		2.2c Percentage of residents who were enrolled in such training and obtained employment related to the training received.
	2.3 Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment.	2.3a Average length of employment at a single job during the CCC stay, and compared to average length of stay at the CCC.
		2.3b Number of residents employed at the time of release.
		2.3c Average money earned while a resident.
	2.4 Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment.	2.4 Number of job placements which were obtained through such services.
	2.5 Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate.	2.5a Number of residents referred to JTPA.
		2.5b Residents referred to JTPA who participated in workshops, obtain OJT placements, receive training assistance, and receive educational assistance.
		2.5c Number of residents obtaining job placements through other community resources.
		2.5d Percentage of residents in need of substance abuse treatment who receive services.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 26
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
		2.5e Percentage of residents in need of mental health treatment who receive such services in the community.
		2.5f Identification and use of other community resources as appropriate.
3. To increase money management skills of residents.	3.1 Educate residents in money management skills.	3.1 Development of individual goals by residents with counselors.
	3.2 Develop program plans to improve money management and spending priority skills.	3.2a Percentage of resident's income devoted to savings.
		3.2b Spending pattern of resident earnings.
	3.3 Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.	3.3 Average money saved by residents upon release.
4. Maintenance of a population of 500 residents in the electronic detention program.	4.1 Maintain a population of residents who participate in electronic detention after undergoing CCC programming.	4.1a Number who participate in the electronic detention program after completion of the community center program.
		4.1b Maintenance of an average daily electronic detention population of 500 participants.
		4.1c Percent who successfully complete the electronic detention program.
		4.1d Evaluation report results.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Table 26
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
	4.2 Assist in the orientation and processing of inmates who participate in electronic detention during the final 90 to 120 days of incarceration.	4.2a Number who participate in the electronic detention program during the last 90 to 120 days before release. 4.2b Maintenance of an average daily electronic detention population of 500 participants. 4.2c Percent of these participants who successfully complete the last 90 to 120 days in the electronic detention program. 4.2d Evaluation report results.

Table 27
Program Services Data

	FY90 Actual	FY91 Estimated	FY92 Projected
COMMUNITY CENTERS			
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$12,173.5	$14,245.0	$16,189.9
Less Room & Bd. Pd. by Residents ($ thousands)	$880.7	$987.0	$1,105.4
Total ($ thousands)	$11,292.8	$13,258.0	$15,084.5
Residents (Avg. Daily Pop.)	837	890	994
Residents- Total Number Served	3,218	3,309	3,318
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	188	191	281
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	$14,544	$16,006	$16,288
*Cost/Number Inmates Served	$3,509	$4,006	$4,546

Includes electronic detention.

*This cost figure is calculated by taking the Net Expenditures and Appropriations (expenditures and appropriations minus room and board) for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving Community Correctional Center services during the fiscal year.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

Section II

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

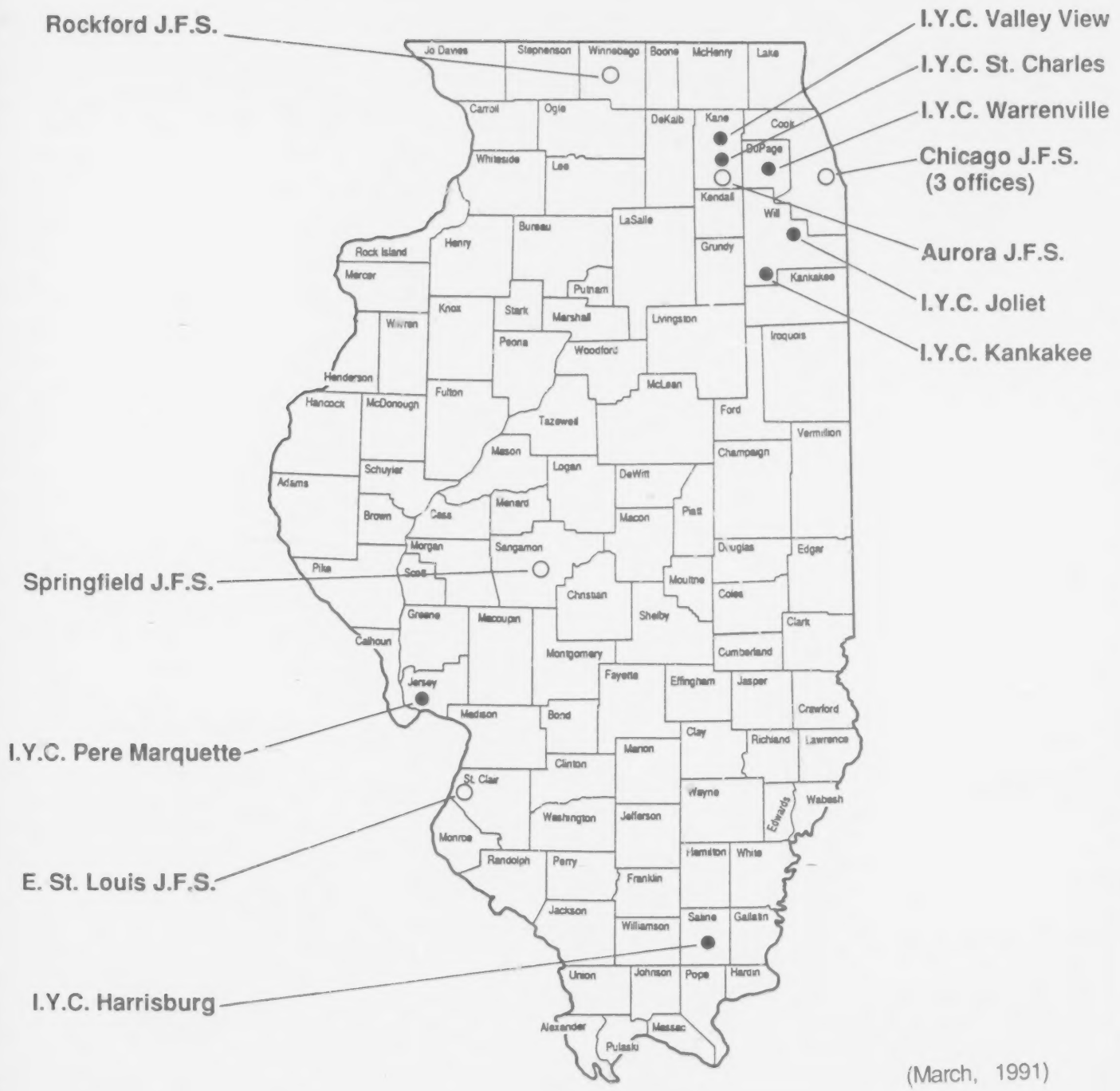
Section II

JUVENILE DIVISION

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan

Figure 5.

JUVENILE DIVISION



(March, 1991)

(NOTE: I.Y.C. - designates Illinois Youth Centers
J.F.S. - designates Juvenile Field Services)

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

Statutory Authority

The Juvenile Division receives its statutory authority in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Division X, Chapter 38, Paragraph 1003-2-5 (b):

> "There shall be a Juvenile Division within the Department which shall be administered by an Assistant Director appointed by the Governor under the Civil Administrative code of Illinois. The Assistant Director shall be under the direction of the Director. The Juvenile Division shall be responsible for all persons committed to the Juvenile Division of the Department under Section 5-8-6 of this Code or Section 5-10 of the Juvenile Court Act."

Purpose and Organization Statement

The Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division is responsible for providing care, custody and rehabilitative programs for youths committed by the courts. The division includes seven residential centers and six field service districts under the Deputy Director.

Summary of Services

a. Illinois Youth Centers (IYC)

The Juvenile Division provides institutional programs and services in each of the seven Illinois Youth Centers. These service areas include:

* Reception. Male youths committed by the courts to the Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division are received at the Reception Center, located at IYC-St. Charles. Female commitments are received at IYC-Warrenville. During the reception process, staff collect and evaluate the documents submitted by the courts, as well as information pertaining to the youth's educational, behavioral, medical and mental health history. An assignment coordinator then evaluates this information to determine the youth's level of risk and needs in order to determine the best available placement alternative.

* Orientation at Assigned Residential Facility. Within 15 days from the date of arrival at an Illinois Youth Center, each youth receives an orientation to the facility and/or programs to which he/she has been assigned.

* Assessment and Assignment: A Program Assignment Committee initiates an assessment and assignment of each youth upon placement at an Illinois Youth Center. This committee

reviews each youth's criminal, physical, academic, social and family history to determine placement and programming needs. Upon completion of this assessment, the committee recommends a particular living unit, a counselor/caseworker to be assigned and a written program plan providing for a minimum of 30 hours of programming during the normal week and 4 hours of programming on weekends. This programming may include structured and unstructured activities provided by staff or volunteers, such as academic or vocational programs, leisure time, crafts, institution-sponsored clubs and organizations, work, counseling, religion, on or off grounds cultural/social events, organized athletic activities, and specialized activities for youths.

* Review of Program Plan: At least every 30 days (90 days for felons) a documented case file review of an incarcerated youth's progress in relation to the objectives in his/her program plan is completed. A face-to-face review is completed at least every 90 days. At these reviews, input is obtained from staff concerning the youth's progress/problems, and current performance as compared to stipulations in the written program plan. The program plan is modified when appropriate. Requests for authorized absences are reviewed or recommended. If appropriate, modifications to the projected out-date are reviewed and recommended.

* Security Services. Through custody and supervision the Juvenile Division provides internal and perimeter security to prevent youths from injuring others or committing new crimes in the community.

* Clinical Services. Youths have a minimum of one weekly contact with a counselor or clinician. Mental health needs are provided through psychiatric therapy, individual psychological therapy and/or group therapy when needed.

* Medical Services. Comprehensive health care is provided. These services include physical examinations, emergency medical treatment and diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental problems.

b. Field Services

The Juvenile Division provides services and supervision to youths in the community through the six district parole offices which are divided into two correctional areas. Area I includes three district offices located in Cook County and a district office in Aurora. Area II includes the district offices located in Springfield and East St. Louis. Programs and services which are

designed to achieve successful community reintegration are provided through direct delivery by the Division staff and through contractual agreements. The Division also cooperates with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) in providing services and programs for youths. The services provided include:

* Parole Supervision. A Correctional Parole Agent is assigned to each youth soon after the youth's admission into the Department. The parole agent makes a home visit and contacts other persons or agencies to construct a complete social history. Additionally, the parole agent monitors the youth's institutional adjustment and may visit the youth at an Illinois Youth Center. The parole agent cooperates with institutional staff in pre-release planning for the youth.

  In the community, the parole agent supervises a caseload of parolees and youths on extended authorized absences (EA) from the institutions. Parole agents act as a service and counseling advocate for these youths while maintaining desired levels of supervision. These duties include liaison work with the courts and law enforcement agencies in addition to developing or enlisting resources to help meet the educational, vocational and/or counseling needs of the youth. When appropriate, parole agents provide crisis intervention services to youths experiencing problems in the reintegration process.

* Alternative Placements. A parole agent may be required to obtain alternative or emergency placements in a group or foster home for those youths unable to return to their natural home.

* Special Needs Programs. Educational, and vocational and/or on-the-job training programs are often provided for youths with special needs.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO PROVIDE SECURE CUSTODY, REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND AFTER CARE SERVICES FOR YOUTHS COMMITTED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION BY THE COURTS. THESE SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSIDERATION FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE WELFARE OF THE YOUTH.

Table 28
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
1. Develop and enhance the continuum of services offered within the Juvenile Division.	1.1 Implementation of the new data collection instrument to aid in the initial identification of the needs of committed youths.	1.1 Implemented 07/01/89.
	1.2 Develop an automated Administrative Review Date (ARD) component to the R&C process.	1.2 Rescheduled as part of implementation of the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS).
	1.3 Develop an objective means of identifying an initial assessment level and a special needs level.	1.3 Deferred.
	1.4 Develop a mechanism for updating placement levels of youth to ensure re-entry at the earliest possible date.	1.4 Implemented.
	1.5 Develop and update, through classification efforts, the re-entry plans for the youth to reintegrate back to community.	1.5 Implemented.
	1.6 Security reviews shall be enhanced and reviewed quarterly to develop a confidential pool of youth available for transfer.	1.6 Implemented the Upgrade/ Downgrade screening 07/01/89.
	1.7 Assignment Personnel shall update the assignment matrix biannually and review available programs within the Division.	1.7 Deferred to 06/30/91 as part of Phase II of JTS.
2. Refine the Admission and Discharge Committee.	2.1 To include Clinical Assessments of each youth and provide clinical review for appropriateness of place-	2.1 Implemented with the exception of no panel sign off, but a mental health coordinator.

Table 28
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
	ment in Special Treatment settings prior to leaving reception.	
	2.2 Track all deflected youth and those with Special Needs requirements.	2.2 Implemented 07/01/89.
	2.3 To conduct quarterly reviews of services.	2.3 Implemented 07/01/89.
3. Reorganization of Juvenile Field Services.	3.1 Restructure Juvenile Field Services organizational structure to include an administrative component, service component, parole component, and a central alternative placement component.	3.1 Implemented 07/01/89.
	3.2 Alternative Placement component: Emphasis shall be placed on securing appropriate alternative placement for youth in need with services including central screening of all youth, liaison services with all placements, implementation of placement level with monthly reports to the Deputy Director indicating needs of youth within 30-60-90-120-180-360 days of placement, expand alternative school programs.	3.2 Implemented monthly reports by 07/01/89.
	3.3 Parole component: To ensure youth are placed on a supervision level in accordance with their needs. Emphasis on age, special needs, criminal history, or programmatic needs, and to deliver appropriate services.	3.3 Parole rates have actually risen due to rehire of agents.

Table 28
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES		RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
	3.4	Service component: To provide educational opportunities, employment counseling and to identify community resources.	3.4 Increase participation in programming in the community.
4. To determine the feasibility of electronic surveillance for youth on parole.	4.1	Develop a recommendation for presentation to the Deputy Director of the Juvenile Division.	4.1 Postponed.
5. Effective scheduling of RPV/AA youth.	5.1	Service component: To provide services for Morrissey-Brewer Hearings of those youth returned to R&C centers.	5.1 Implemented.
	5.2	Provide liaison services with the courts and R&C for effective OTS data collection.	5.2 Implemented.
	5.3	Provide direct liaison services to the Kankakee Transition Program and community.	5.3 Postponed to 06/30/91.
6. To enhance transportation within the Division.	6.1	Develop Statewide Transportation Manual.	6.1 Deferred for purchase of transfer bus effective 07/01/90.
	6.2	Develop a Statewide Transportation Training Curriculum.	6.2 Implemented.
	6.3	Automated Scheduling of Transportation.	6.3 Implemented.
	6.4	Develop a Divisional policy on Transportation.	6.4 Implemented.
	6.5	Transfer policies shall be developed and implemented.	6.5 Implemented.

Table 28
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
7. To provide uniforms to security staff.	7.1 To combine the purchases of uniforms for IYC-Harrisburg and IYC-St. Charles.	7.1 Command staff in uniform 06/30/90. Regular staff to be by 07/15/90.
8. To expand the use of automation as a means of streamlining and enhancing communications.	8.1 Continue to utilize PROFS for additional document functions.	8.1 Implemented to include AA requests, AA notices, Emergency AAs, Mental Health Levels, placement levels and placement investigations.
	8.2 Develop an interim decentralized system while planning for Juvenile Offender Tracking System.	8.2 Implemented 07/01/89.
	8.3 Continue PC users group for program enhancements.	8.3 Ongoing.
	8.4 Automate Juvenile Field Services to make Division-wide.	8.4 All but one district has been automated.
	8.5 Install LAN systems where appropriate.	8.5 Deferred to 12/01/90.
9. To screen for Qualified Security Personnel.	9.1 Centralize screening at the northern Illinois Youth Centers to ensure available candidate pool.	9.1 Implemented.
	9.2 Increase screening to bi-monthly.	9.2 Dropped due to preliminary problems.
10. To continue commitment to Operation and Program Audit (OPA).	10.1 Reduce repeat OPA findings Division-wide.	10.1 Reduced by S/B - 55%. Reduced from 11 to 4, 36%.
	10.2 Reduce total OPA findings.	10.2 Reduced from 54 to 26, 52%. Reduced from 26 to 11, 42%.
11. Explore the feasibility of southern-	11.1 To develop a proposal for a reception	11.1 Proposal was submitted to Deputy

Table 28
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
based Reception Center Unit.	center at IYC-Harrisburg.	Director. Under consideration.
	11.2 Identify 40/80 beds to be used by Reception Center and orientation service at IYC-Harrisburg.	11.2 Proposal to Deputy Director. Still under consideration.
12. To provide education in confinement.	12.1 To develop Division policy on education service in confinement.	12.1 Implemented.
13. To reduce extensions to the ARD for disciplinary reasons.	13.1 Analyze disciplinary statistics and ARD amendments.	13.1 Implemented.
14. To develop T.I.E. Program	14.1 To identify and secure appropriate T.I.E. programs at Joliet, Warrenville, and Harrisburg Youth Centers.	14.1 Deferred to 07/01/90.
	14.2 Increase employment opportunities for youth who have GEDs.	14.2 Implemented.
	14.3 Develop monetary incentives for proper participation.	14.3 Deferred.
15. To implement a transitional program at IYC-Kankakee.	15.1 Aid youth in seeking employment during reintegration.	15.1 Implemented.
	15.2 Increase opportunities for youth to transfer to a minimum security setting.	15.2 Implemented.
	15.3 Provide economic incentives.	5.3 Deferred due to budgetary constraints.

Table 29
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/30/90
1. To provide additional placement options.	1.1 Seek funding sources outside of General Revenue Funds such as Title 20, Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and Department of Family Services.	1.1 $282,137 = DASA $ 93,000 = Title 20
	1.2 To contract additional bed availability in group homes, independent placement and foster care.	1.2 49 contracts as of 07/01/90 60 contracts as of 12/30/90
2. To implement a decentralized automated juvenile tracking system (JTS).	2.1 To continue the efforts of subcommittees to design and review screens and reports for the new system.	2.1 Phase I - all but Classification and Transfer will be implemented 02/04/91.
	2.2 To ensure the conversion of JMIS into the new data base format.	2.2 Implemented and expanded.
3. To identify, track, and provide for the special needs of youth committed to IDOC.	3.1 To assist the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in evaluating current processes and services.	3.1 Completed 11/90.
	3.2 To develop a screening instrument which accurately identifies each youth's special needs.	3.2 Initial Custody Instrument completed 10/90 and pilot of it ongoing.
	3.3 To systematically review services received by youth.	3.3 To be reviewed by 06/30/91.
4. To provide work experience opportunities to youth not academically oriented.	4.1 To implement a Training, Industry and Education program within the Juvenile Division.	4.1 Ongoing at IYC-Harrisburg.
5. To maximize efforts to keep youth on parole.	5.1 To refine assignment procedures to include a transfer coordinator role and to systematically track outcomes.	5.1 Scheduled by 06/30/91.

Table 29
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/30/90
6. To implement a southern based Reception-Center.	6.1 To complete planning and resource identification necessary in order to use 20 beds of the IYC-Harrisburg renovation as a reception and classification center.	6.1 Deferred to 04/91.
	6.2 To train staff at IYC-Harrisburg in the processing of youth upon admission.	6.2 Deferred to 06/91.

Table 30
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. Maximize alternative placements while staying within budgetary constraints.	1.1 Continue to seek funding sources outside of General Revenue Funds such as Title 20, Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Public Aid.	1.1 Increase dollars available above General Revenue Funds.
	1.2 To contract additional bed availability in group homes, independent placements, and foster care.	1.2 Increase the number of contracts currently available.
	1.3 Develop and automate a report, showing placement priority for youth considering Administrative Review Dates and need level for alternative placement.	1.3 Obtain bi-weekly "Release Issues List" from JTS.
	1.4 Develop and implement methods of support to youth who would ordinarily go to alternative placements so they can return to their family.	1.4 Increase the number of youth receiving support services while remaining in their own homes.
2. Continue to implement a decentralized automated juvenile tracking system (JTS).	2.1 Expand the collaboration of parole staff and institution staff, such as IYC-Pere Marquette's transition program to other institutions.	2.1 Implement transition programs at IYC-Joliet and two other youth centers.
	2.2 Complete committee reviews for Phase II -- classification, reclassification, transfer, assignment, and parole.	2.2 The number of components approved and released to data processing for integration into JTS.
	2.3 Finalize implementation of Phase II of JTS.	2.3 All aspects of JTS Phase II are on line and operational.

Table 30
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
	2.4 Review processes and reports from implemented phases of JTS.	2.4 The number of reports and systems reviewed and revised.
3. Continue to identify, track, and provide for the special needs of youth committed to IDOC.	3.1 Finalize implementation of National Council on Crime and Delinquency report recommendations.	3.1 The number of recommendations implemented
	3.2 Implement strategies for Juvenile Supervision in both male and female reception center process.	3.2 The number of youths reviews.
	3.3 Expand number of substance/drug abuse programs similar to IYC-Valley View's program.	3.3 The number of programs in place.
	3.4 Explore inter-agency agreement with Department of Children and Family Services to deal with special needs DCFS kids.	3.4 Signed inter-agency agreement.
4. Provide work experience opportunities to youth.	4.1 Continue to work on implementing a Training, Industry, and Education program within the Juvenile Division.	4.1 Implementation of program by 06/30/92.
	4.2 Work with OJJDP to be involved in technical assistance grant to develop Juvenile Correctional Industries.	4.2 Amount of funds received.
5. Streamline management of Juvenile Division.	5.1 Review and revise all reports and procedures for activities between operation facilities and Deputy Director's office.	5.1 The number of reports reviewed and the number revised.
	5.2 Review Juvenile Tracking System reports and existing reports to eliminate all duplicative activities.	5.2 The number of duplicative or unnecessary reports eliminated.

Table 30
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
	5.3 Review all division procedures for possible revision to conserve resources.	5.3 The number of procedures revised.

Table 31
Juvenile Division Population Overview

Institutions

	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91 (Proj.)	FY92 (Proj.)
ADMISSIONS TO FACILITIES								
New Delinquent	671	808	750	683	817	842		
New Felon	60	48	54	48	33	49		
Parole Violators	221	321	415	281	384	412		
Court Evaluations	252	102	116	154	187	238		
TOTAL	1,204	1,279	1,335	1,166	1,421	1,541	1,237	1,256
EXITS FROM FACILITIES								
Parole	1,001	1,031	1,172	1,087	860	1,007		
Discharge	209	205	192	225	198	300		
Other	101	11	13	0	0	0		
TOTAL	1,311	1,247	1,377	1,312	1,058	1,307	1,233	1,283
AVERAGE POPULATION								
In-House	1,139	1,168	1,215	1,180	1,182	1,253	1,270	1,290
EA/AA	152	120	95	45	42	40	40	40
AP/ACS	51	43	33	23	19	19	21	19
CAPACITY	1,165	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,206	1,282	1,142
PAROLE RATE	73%	81%	84%	83%	84%	88%	88%	
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (months)								
Court Evaluations	5.7	6.0	6.9	4.6	3.8	3.3		
Delinquents	15.0	13.3	12.0	13.1	12.3	11.8		
Felons	24.1	25.7	30.1	33.1	35.5	35.0		
Habitual Offenders	26.0	24.3	N/A	42.9	N/A	N/A		
Total Population	14.4	13.1	12.4	13.3	12.4	11.9		

***In FY 83 and FY 84 court evaluations were included with delinquents and habitual offenders were included with felons.

Field Services

	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91 (Proj.)
ADMISSIONS TO FIELD SERVICES							
Paroled to Field Supervision	1,001	1,031	1,172	1,087	1,110	1,262	
Transferred in from Another State	43	35	38	130	105	114	
Other	57	63	69	0	0	0	
TOTAL	1,101	1,129	1,279	1,217	1,215	1,376	1,072
EXITS FROM FIELD SERVICES							
Discharged Favorable	485	426	461	606	458	480	
Discharged to Adult	215	283	184	165	221	226	
Discharged Other	50	65	59	69	38	50	
Returned Parole Violators	221	321	415	281	384	412	
Interstate - Out	62	64	72	93	102	86	
TOTAL	1,033	1,159	1,191	1,214	1,203	1,254	1,086
AVERAGE POPULATION	1,004	1,166	1,148	1,174	1,182	1,304	1,254

Note: Capacity and Field Service Data reflect the FY 92 budget cuts.

Table 32

Juvenile Institution Profile

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91 (12/31/90)
End of Fiscal Year Population	1,409	1,304	1,329	1,220	1,289	1,282	1,257
SEX							
Male	93.2%	94.5%	93.2%	93.5%	94.7%	94.1%	93.9%
Female	6.8%	5.5%	6.8%	6.5%	5.3%	5.9%	6.1%
RACE							
White	28.1%	29.1%	31.2%	31.1%	30.9%	30.5%	29.6%
Black	62.3%	63.1%	59.3%	58.9%	59.3%	59.1%	61.3%
Hispanic	8.8%	7.2%	8.9%	9.1%	8.6%	9.8%	8.8%
American Asian	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
American Indian	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
AGE							
13 yrs	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%
14 yrs	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	6.0%	6.9%	5.1%	6.0%
15 yrs	14.8%	16.3%	14.1%	16.1%	17.5%	18.0%	17.0%
16 yrs	29.0%	30.9%	30.2%	26.4%	28.5%	29.8%	31.0%
17 yrs	27.9%	25.9%	27.5%	28.4%	26.1%	26.2%	26.9%
18 yrs	14.6%	10.6%	12.6%	13.0%	11.5%	11.9%	11.7%
19 yrs	4.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.3%	3.7%
20 yrs	1.8%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	3.1%	2.0%	2.8%
21 yrs	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CRIME CLASS							
Murder	3.8%	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	3.6%	3.0%	3.5%
Class X	16.4%	16.2%	16.6%	16.0%	14.5%	15.1%	15.1%
Class 1	17.0%	19.4%	17.4%	16.5%	15.9%	13.9%	14.3%
Class 2	23.6%	21.9%	23.9%	23.9%	27.5%	28.1%	27.6%
Class 3	12.3%	11.5%	12.2%	12.1%	11.5%	12.4%	14.4%
Class 4	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%
Class A	20.5%	22.7%	20.2%	21.6%	19.6%	21.2%	20.8%
Class B	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Class C	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Missing	3.8%	1.3%	2.7%	0.5%	2.5%	1.6%	0.4%
COMMITTING COUNTY							
Cook	62.0%	60.3%	57.3%	54.8%	51.0%	49.4%	47.7%
Downstate	38.0%	39.7%	42.7%	45.2%	49.0%	50.6%	52.3%
OFFENSE TYPE							
Court Eval.	7.2%	4.4%	2.9%	4.1%	6.6%	6.5%	7.4%
Delinquent	80.1%	81.8%	82.6%	81.6%	81.2%	81.5%	81.1%
Felon	12.2%	13.4%	14.1%	[illegible]	12.0%	11.9%	11.4%
Hab. Criminal	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Misdemeanant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Prior to FY'88, profile totals reflected resident counts, authorized and extended absences, unauthorized absences, and temporary custody counts as of the end of the fiscal year.

Profiles following the end of fiscal year 1987 no longer include extended absences, since those cases are being supervised by Field Services personnel.

Table 33

Juvenile Facility Capacity Levels

	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91 Proj.	FY92 Proj.
Dixon Springs	78	78	***	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hanna City	90	120	120	***	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harrisburg	---	---	125	125	200	200	200	200	200	276	276
Joliet	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	212	212	212
Kankakee	56	56	58	58	60	60	60	60	60	60	--
Pere Marquette	75	75	78	78	80	80	80	80	80	80	--
St. Charles	402	378	349	349	318	318	318	318	318	318	318
Valley View	265	265	250	250	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
Warrenville (DuPage)	73	97	125	125	112	108	108	108	108	108	108
Total Capacity	1,219	1,249	1,285	1,165	1,178	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,206	1,282	1,142

***Transferred to Adult Division for Work Camps

Note: Capacity Data reflect the FY 92 budget cuts.

Table 34
Program Services Data

	FY90 Actual	FY91 Estimated	FY92 Projected
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS			
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$38,990.6	$41,832.4	$38,460.1
Average Daily Resident Population	1,253	1,270	1,290
Total Residents Served	2,723	2,490	2,511
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	1,018	906	906
Total Number of Security Staff (EOY)	642	557	557
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	$31,118	$32,939	$29,814
Total Staff/Youth	0.812	0.713	0.702
Security Staff/Youth	0.512	0.439	0.432
JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES			
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$3,823.5	$4,213.7	$1,602.9
Average Daily Parole Population (Excludes AP/AC)	1,304	1,254	1,194
Total Number of Staff	78	16	16
Performance Indicator:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	$2,932	$3,360	$1,342

Figure 6.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DISTRICTS 1 - 4

(March, 1991)

Figure 7.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DISTRICTS 5 - 7

(March, 1991)

ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Statutory Authority

Community Supervision receives its statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38: Article 2, Section 1003-2-2:

> "(e) To establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community."

Article 14, Parole and After-Care, Section 1003-14-2:

> "(a) The Department shall retain custody of all persons placed on parole or mandatory supervised release or released pursuant to Section 3-3-10 of this Code and shall supervise such persons during their parole or release period in accord with the conditions set by the Prisoner Review Board. Such conditions shall include referral to an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program, as appropriate, if such person has previously been identified as having an alcohol or drug abuse problem.
>
> (b) The Department shall assign personnel to assist persons eligible for parole in preparing a parole plan. Such Department personnel shall make a report of their efforts and findings to the Prisoner Review Board prior to its consideration of the case of such eligible person.
>
> (c) A copy of the conditions of his parole or release shall be signed by the parolee or releasee and given to him and his supervising officer who shall report on his progress under the rules and regulations of the Prisoner Review Board. The supervising officer shall report violations to the Prisoner Review Board and shall have the full power of peace officers in the arrest and retaking of any parolees or releasees or the officer may request the Department to issue a warrant for the arrest of any parolee or releasee who has allegedly violated his parole or release conditions. A sheriff or other peace officer may detain an alleged parole or release violator until a warrant for his return to the Department can be issued. The parolee or releasee may be delivered to any secure place until he can be transported to the Department.
>
> (d) The supervising officer shall regularly advise and consult with the parolee or releasee, assist him in adjusting to community life, inform him of the restoration of his rights on successful completion of sentence under Section 5-5-5.

(e) The supervising officer shall keep such records as the Prisoner Review Board or Department may require. All records shall be entered in the master file of the individual."

Section 1003-14-3

"Parole Services. To assist parolees or releasees, the Department may in addition to other services provide the following:

(1) employment counseling, job placement, and assistance in residential placement;

(2) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;

(3) financial counseling;

(4) vocational and educational counseling and placement; and

(5) referral services to any other State or local agencies.

The Department may purchase necessary services for a parolee or releasee if they are otherwise unavailable and the parolee or releasee is unable to pay for them. It may assess all or part of the costs of such services to a parolee or releasee in accordance with his ability to pay for them."

Summary of Services

* Placement Investigation. An investigation of the proposed release program is completed by an assigned parole agent prior to release from a correctional facility. This investigation includes an assessment of employment, academic or vocational training programs available to the releasee. This allows the agent to become familiar with the resources and support available to the releasee. The releasee is initially classified at this time so that the most appropriate supervision strategies can be implemented immediately upon release. If the plan is unsuitable, an alternate plan is developed in cooperation with the Field Service Office at the institution.

* Release Agreement. Before release from a correctional facility, the releasee signs an agreement acknowledging the rules of conduct and special conditions of release as promulgated by the Prisoner Review Board.

* Supervision of Releasee. Contact between the releasee and the parole agent is established within two working days after arrival in the community. A face-to-face interview takes place as soon as possible but at no time more than five working days following the initial contact. Monthly face-to-face visitations occur between the parole agent and the releasee.

* Interface With Law Enforcement. District office supervisors and parole agents establish and maintain effective communication and working relationships with law enforcement agencies and judicial systems. Regular contacts with law enforcement agencies are maintained, both in relation to individual releasees and for discussions concerning mutual concerns and interests.

* Interface With Community Resources. The agents use a wide range of community-based services to provide the releasee with the opportunity to make a successful adjustment to the community. Examples of this interface include the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Illinois Job Service (Job Service/Corrections Project funded through Wagner-Peyser, Section 7B), and community-based providers funded through Title XX Donated Funds Initiative (DFI) as administered by the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Numerous other formal and informal, nonfinancial agreements exist for other services critical to releasee needs.

* Reporting Violations. The agent reports violations of the releasee agreement to the Prisoner Review Board. The agent has the power of a peace officer in the arrest and apprehension of a releasee. Following due process procedural rights hearings of the releasee, the agent assists the Prisoner Review Board in providing the information necessary for the Board to make decisions regarding revocation of the releasee's parole.

* Linkage With Prisoner Review Board. The agent reports to the Prisoner Review Board the progress of the releasee while under supervision and, when appropriate, provides a summary of adjustment with the recommendation concerning early discharge of the releasee from supervision.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO ASSIST IN THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC BY MINIMIZING THE UNLAWFUL CONDUCT OF PRISON RELEASEES THROUGH A SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
1. To effectively manage workload with a high level of public safety as caseloads return to a more manageable level.	1.1 Emphasize priority supervision for releasees classified as highest risk or determined to need attention based on agent assessment.	1.1a Supervision strategies were modified to ensure each releasee is in contact with the parole agent at least once per month.
		1.1b Case files continue to be reviewed by supervisors to ensure agents are complying with the Department mandate to see each releasee once per month.
	1.2 Process warrants for releasees arrested for all felonies or for absconding supervision.	1.2 The number of IDOC warrants continued to increase, with emphasis placed on issuing warrants when releasees fail to report for their monthly contact.
	1.3 Notify Prisoner Review Board of all other felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.	1.3 All releasee arrests are reported to the Prisoner Review Board
	1.4 Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies to exchange information regarding criminal activity of releasees, arrest processing, etc.	1.4 Supervisors and the superintendent meet regularly with local law enforcement officials and participate in law enforcement organizations.
	1.5 Meet with medium risk releasees as much as possible.	1.5 Supervision strategies now mandate that each releasee must be in contact with the parole agent once per month.
	1.6 Return releasees to prison for continually violating the Release Agreement (technical violation) before new crimes are committed in the community.	1.6a The percentage of releasees returned to prison for a technical violation increased from 49% of all releasees returned in fiscal year 1989 to over 60% during fiscal fiscal year 1990.
		1.6b The number of technical violators returned to prison increased from an average of 107 per month in fiscal year 1989 to 228 during fiscal year 1990.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		1.6c The percentage of releasees returned to prison for committing a felony while on supervision decreased from 51% of all returns of releasees in fiscal year 1989 to below 40% in fiscal year 1990. Eleven percent of all prison admissions during fiscal years 1989 and 1990 were for releasees who commit a new felony.
	1.7 Require that agents submit recommendations for early discharge which meet standards outlined in Administrative Directives and and which apply only to releasees who are making progress toward successful reintegration into the community.	1.7 Modified standards which direct agents to have monthly contacts with releasees have made it more difficult for agents to develop early discharge recommendations to the Prisoner Review Board.
2. To closely monitor sex offenders and other high priority public safety cases in the community to ensure proper treatment and safety to the public.	2.1 Ensure the highest supervision casework strategies until satisfactory adjustment is determined by the superintendent.	2.1a A parole agent from each district has received training and has been assigned a specialized caseload of sex offenders. These agents meet on a regular basis to discuss sex offender treatment and other related issues.
		2.1b Special progress reports are provided to the superintendent for each high priority public safety, media-sensitive, or AIDS case.
		2.1c Seventeen adult institutions conduct some treatment programs for assaultive sex offenders. They are then placed on a special agent caseload when they are released to MSR. Additional programming can be conducted with more funding.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		2.1d The Department has appointed staff to assist the Illinois Network for the Management of Abusive Sexuality. They have sponsored training for the seven agents who have specialized sex offender caseloads.
	2.2 Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive cases in the community.	2.2a A list of sex offenders on supervision status is provided to superintendent and district supervisors.
		2.2b The superintendent reviews the monthly progress reports submitted by agents for high priority cases.
		2.2c Released sex offenders register with local law enforcement agencies after their second conviction.
	2.3 Assess needs and recommend appropriate social agency or service provider for treatment.	2.3 Parole agents use the limited resources in the community to refer releasees for needed treatment.
3. To provide services to homeless releasees and those with substance abuse problems.	3.1 Ensure that releasees have a residence at release and maintain a stable residence during the supervision term.	3.1a When release plans are developed, agents ensure that inmates who would have no residence are placed in a community correctional center or halfway house.
		3.1b Supervisors review case notes to ensure that releasees receive immediate attention when in the process of locating a place to live.
		3.1c The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that beds be made available in existing community correctional centers

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		and that funds be made available to lease rooms in hotels, YMCS's, etc. until homeless releasees can find employment and a place to live.
		3.1d A Department representative has been appointed to the Illinois Coordinating Council on the Homeless.
	3.2 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	3.2a Inmates continue to complete paperwork for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.
		3.2b St. Leonard's House, a halfway house in Chicago with 19 beds available to releasees, has received grant funds from the city of Chicago to renovate another building. Fifteen beds will be added in April or May, 1991. Title XX funds have been expanded to handle the extra 15 beds.
	3.3 Ensure that releasees with substance abuse problems are provided service to address the problem.	3.3a The Department started an intensive parole supervision project in Springfield during December, 1989. There has been adequate reduction in the number of positive urinalysis results as a consequence of frequent testing.
		3.3b Most releasees who have their substance abuse problems addressed while on supervision report fewer problems after completing supervision than they did at release.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		3.3c Since the pilot study has demonstrated that increased supervision and periodic drug testing is effective, the program will be expanded into some Chicago parole districts. Five parole agents have been obtained through a DASA grant to supervise cases.
4. To improve the efficiency of the Case Classification System.	4.1 Conduct revalidation of the instruments developed in fiscal year 1985, making necessary adjustments in values and cutting points for maximum predictability and assignment of larger caseloads.	4.1a The mandate to see each releasee once per month, coupled with increased caseloads, has prevented any revision or enhancement of the differential supervision system.
		4.1b Initial classification and reclassifications for all releasees are continually entered into the OTS data base.
		4.1c Agents have been trained in classification procedures in OTS. Initial classification forms are completed by parole staff during the placement investigation.
5. To maintain interagency cooperation between IDOC and other state-operated vendors and agencies.	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	5.1 Inmates continue to complete paperwork for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	5.2 Inmates (approximately 36%) continue to apply for assistance of JTPA and Job Service before release.
	5.3 Develop liaison with other state agencies to assist agents address the many releasee needs which cannot be addressed by agents.	5.3 With the assistance of parole agents, releasees contact agencies which provide services in the areas of substance abuse,

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		mental health, education, vocational education, welfare\ financial assistance, family counseling, etc.
6. To increase the services provided as a result of agent liaison with contractual resources.	6.1 Require that employment vendors continue to submit contracts with funds allocated to assist releasees in job retention rather than job procurement.	6.1 Fiscal year 1990 contracts continue to contain stipulations that employment vendors assist releasees in job retention as well as job placement.
	6.2 Allocate Title XX DFI funds to those services which most impact problems posed by offenders to the community.	6.2a Title XX funding had a fiscal year 1990 cost of living increase for each of the contracting agencies.
		6.2b The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) reports that . the number of registrations with IDES by released inmates increased by 10% over last year; . the number of referrals to IDES increased by 13%; . placement transactions increased by 20%; and . job placements increased by 67% in the last year.
		6.2c The community supervision liaison maintains contact with all vendors to review problems with releasees. There have been two major amendments to vendor contracts which increase the number of treatment days and beds, allowing the Department to provide more services to more releasees.
	6.3 Examine the success and problems with JTPA and Job Services Project.	6.3a Job Service liaison staff continue working out of parole district offices.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/90
		6.3b Community supervision staff were provided three training sessions with Project 7B staff who work at adult institutions and parole offices, and their local office managers.
		6.3c The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that, because of the difficulty in securing Title XX dollars and JTPA funding for released inmates, General Revenue Funds be appropriated to supplement existing revenue sources and guarantee the continuity of services.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
1. To effectively manage workload with a high level of public safety.	1.1 Emphasize differential supervision for all releasees using manageable supervision standards.	1.1a Supervision strategies were modified to ensure each releasee is in contact with the parole agent at least once per month.
		1.1b Case files continue to be reviewed by supervisors to ensure agents are complying with the Department mandate to see each releasee once per month.
	1.2 Process warrants for releasees arrested for all felonies or for absconding supervision.	1.2 The number of IDOC warrants continued to increase, with emphasis placed on issuing warrants when releasees fail to report for their monthly contact.
	1.3 Notify Prisoner Review Board of all felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.	1.3 All releasee arrests are reported to the Prisoner Review Board.
	1.4 Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies.	1.4 Supervisors and the superintendent meet regularly with local law enforcement officials and participate in law enforcement organizations.
	1.5 Meet with high risk releasees as much as possible.	1.5 Supervision strategies continue to mandate that each releasee must be in contact with the parole agent once per month.
	1.6 Return releasees to prison for continually violating the Release Agreement before new crimes are committed in the community.	1.6a The percentage of releasees returned to prison for a technical violation increased from 60% in fiscal year 1990 to over 61% so far in fiscal year 1991.
		1.6b The number of technical violators returned to prison increased from an average of 228 per month during fiscal year 1990 to 235 so far in fiscal year 1991.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		1.6c The number of releasees returned to prison for committing a new crime in the community fell to below 10% of all prison admissions so far in fiscal year 1991.
	1.7 Place apprehended low risk AWOL violators in a home detention halfway back program to develop an alternative for the temporary return to prison while awaiting Prisoner Review Board action.	1.7a The average population of AWOL violators diverted from prison to incarceration at home has been near 50.
		1.7b Temporary holding beds for homeless violators have been set aside at community centers.
		1.7c Approximately 60% of the participants successfully complete the home detention phase of incarceration.
		1.7d Agents ensure that these releasees participate in all programs designated by the Prisoner Review Board while on home detention.
		1.7e Procedures describing the operation of the home detention program were prepared and the Administrative Directive will become effective on January 1, 1991.
	1.8 Require that agents once again begin to submit recommendations for early discharge which apply only to releasees who are making progress toward successful reintegration into the community.	1.8 Modified standards which direct agents to have monthly contacts with releasees have made it more difficult for agents to develop early discharge recommendations to the Prisoner Review Board.
2. To closely monitor sex offenders and other high priority public safety cases in the community	2.1 Ensure the highest supervision casework strategies until satisfactory adjustment is determined by the superintendent.	2.1a A parole agent from each district has received training and has been assigned a specialized caseload of sex offenders.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
to ensure proper treatment and safety to the public.		They meet on a regular basis to discuss sex offender treatment and other related issues.
		2.1b Special progress reports are provided to the superintendent for each high priority public safety, media-sensitive, or AIDS case.
	2.2 Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive cases in the community.	2.2a A list of sex offenders on supervision status is provided to superintendent and district supervisors.
		2.2b The superintendent reviews the monthly progress reports submitted by agents for high priority cases.
		2.2c Released sex offenders register with local law enforcement agencies after their second conviction.
		2.2d The Department has appointed a staff member to participate in program development with the Illinois Network for the Management of Abusive Sexuality.
		2.2e A parole agent from each district who has been assigned a specialized caseload of sex offenders will receive 24 hours of additional training per year. The next training session is scheduled for April, 1991 and will be conducted by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).
	2.3 Assess needs and recommend appropriate social agency or service provider for	2.3 The Department of Rehabilitative Services (DORS) is used for referrals for sex

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	treatment.	offender treatment.
3. To provide services to homeless releasees and those with substance abuse problems.	3.1 Ensure that releasees have a residence at release and maintain a stable residence during the supervision term.	3.1a When release plans are developed, agents ensure that inmates who would have no residence are placed in a community correctional center or halfway house.
		3.1b Supervisors review case notes to ensure that releasees receive immediate attention when in the process of locating a place to live.
		3.1c The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that beds be made available in existing community correctional centers and that funds be made available to lease rooms in hotels, YMCS's, etc. until homeless releasees can find employment and a place to live.
		3.1d A Department representative has been appointed to the Illinois Coordinating Council on the Homeless.
		3.1e St. Leonard's House, a halfway house in Chicago with 19 beds available to releasees, has received grant funds from the city of Chicago to renovate another building. Fifteen beds will be added in April or May, 1991. Title XX funds have been expanded to handle the extra 15 beds.
	3.2 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the	3.2 Inmates continue to complete paperwork for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
	number of homeless at release.	
	3.3 Ensure that releasees with substance abuse problems are provided service to address the problem.	3.3a The Department started an intensive parole supervision project in Springfield during December, 1989. There has been adequate reduction in the number of positive urinalysis results as a consequence of frequent testing.
		3.3b Most releasees who have their substance abuse problems addressed while on supervision report fewer problems after completing supervision than they did at release.
		3.3c Since the pilot study has demonstrated that increased supervision and periodic drug testing is effective, the program will be expanded into some Chicago parole districts. Five parole agents have been obtained through a DASA grant to supervise cases.
4. To improve the efficiency of the Case Classification System.	4.1 Conduct revalidation of the instruments developed in fiscal year 1985, making necessary adjustments in values and cutting points for maximum predictability and assignment of larger caseloads.	4.1a The mandate to see each releasee once per month, coupled with increased caseloads, has prevented any revision or enhancement of the differential supervision system.
		4.1b Initial classification and reclassifications for all releasees are continually entered into the OTS data base.
		4.1c A committee of parole staff has been preparing a draft of revisions to policies which correspond with current supervision standards.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
5. To maintain interagency cooperation between IDOC and other state-operated vendors and agencies.	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	5.1 Percentage of inmates and releasees who utilize public assistance. Inmates continue to complete paperwork for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	5.2a Inmates continue to apply for assistance from JTPA and Job Service before release. 5.2b The Task Force on Released Inmates recommendations to appropriate funds to supplement existing revenue sources and guarantee continuity of services have not been met.
	5.3 Develop liaison with other state agencies to assist agents address the many releasee needs which cannot be addressed by agents.	5.3 With the assistance of parole agents, releasees contact agencies which provide services in the areas of substance abuse, mental health, education, vocational education, welfare, financial assistance, family counseling, etc.
6. To increase the services provided as a result of agent liaison with contractual resources.	6.1 Require that employment vendors continue to submit contracts with funds allocated to assist releasees in job retention rather than job procurement.	6.1 Fiscal year 1991 contracts continue to contain stipulations that employment vendors assist releasees in job retention as well as job placement.
	6.2 Allocate Title XX DFI funds to those services which most impact problems posed by offenders to the community.	6.2a Title XX funding was provided a 5% cost of living increase for fiscal year 1991.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		6.2b The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) reports that . the number of registrations with IDES by released inmates increased by 60% over last year; . the number of referrals to IDES increased by 45%; . placement transactions increased by 30%; and . although job placements declined, the number of JobSearch workshops increased by nearly 100%.
	6.3 Examine the success and problems with JTPA and Job Services Project.	6.3a Job Service liaison staff continue working out of parole district offices.
		6.3b Community supervision staff were provided one training session with Project 7B staff.
		6.3c Recommendations by the Task Force on Released Inmates to appropriate additional funds have not been addressed.
7. To provide training to all community supervision staff which ensures staff awareness of Divisional goals, objectives, expectations, and responsibilities.	7.1 Develop a training curriculum which addresses parole staff responsibilities.	7.1a New agents receive the 40 hour pre-service orientation and the 40 hour firearms training.
		7.1b In addition, new parole agents are now receiving 56 hours of basic parole training; the curriculum was developed during fiscal year 1990. There was one training session in November, 1990 and another scheduled for January, 1991.

Table 36
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/90
		7.1c Agents received training in family reunification during October and November, 1990. There was intensive hearing officer training during November, 1990.
		7.1d The Training Coordinator developed the fiscal year 1991 training curriculum with the Training Academy.
		7.1e Technical assistance from NIC for sex offender treatment was approved in September, 1990. The Department is working with probation staff to develop a curriculum. Training is scheduled for April, 1991.
	7.2 Review and revise, if necessary, outdated Administrative Directives and Department Rules.	7.2 Administrative Directives and Department Rules have been changed, as needed.

Table 37
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES*
1. To plan the restructured community program for released inmates.	1.1 Develop supervision strategies for releasees using available agents and resources.	1.1a Assist institutional staff make an assessment, prepare an individual development plan, and outline a release preparation plan of instructions and counseling which lead to the development of social, educational and vocational goals for each inmate before release to the community.
		1.1b Identify goals, needs and skills by using the releasee's individual development plan prepared before release.
		1.1c Provide information to released inmates for services under existing community services and programs.
		1.1d Assist the releasee in finding and using needed information and services during the first three months after release.
		1.1e Conduct classes in the areas of job seeking and retention skills, self-esteem, life skills, change and motivation, and life planning.
	1.2 Process warrants for releasees arrested for selected serious felonies.	1.2 Number and types of IDOC warrants issued.
	1.3 Notify Prisoner Review Board of all felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.	1.3 Number of releasee arrests reported to the Prisoner Review Board.
	1.4 Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies.	1.4 Contacts by supervisors and superintendent.
	1.5 Supervise inmates released from the Impact Incarceration Program with intensive	1.5a Number of IIP releasees supervised.

Table 37
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES*
	supervision strategies congruent to the structured environment of the boot camp phase for the first seven months after release.	1.5b Percentage of IIP graduates who continue programming in the community.
		1.5c Percentage of violators returned to prison, comparing IIP graduates to releasees sent to MSR from an adult institution.
	1.6 Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive cases in the community.	1.6a List of sex offenders on supervision status provided to superintendent and district supervisors.
		1.6b Released sex offenders register with local law enforcement agencies after their second conviction.
		1.6c Participation in program development for the Illinois Network for the Management of Abusive Sexuality.
	1.7 Ensure that releasees have a residence at release.	1.7a Review of release plans to ensure that inmates to be released who have no residence are placed in a community correctional center or halfway house.
		1.7b Opening additional beds at St. Leonard's House which were provided through grant funds.
		1.7c Increase in Title XX funds to handle the extra DOC clients at St. Leonard's House.
	1.8 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution.	1.8 Percentage of inmates who complete paperwork before release.

Table 37
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES*
	1.9 Ensure that releasees with substance abuse problems and social needs are provided service.	1.9a Number of referrals to service-providers.
		1.9b Expansion of intensive parole supervision program to other counties.
		1.9c Obtain funds from DASA to employ parole agents to supervise intensive parole cases.
		1.9d Reallocate Gateway funds to allow out-patient treatment for more releases.
		1.9e Number of releasees participating in JTPA and Job Service.
		1.9f Releasee contacts with agencies which provide services in the areas of substance abuse, mental health, education, vocational education, welfare, financial assistance, family counseling, etc.
2. To implement the community program for released inmates.	2.1 Implement supervision strategies for releasees using available agents and resources.	2.1a Assist institutional staff make an assessment, prepare an individual development plan, and outline a release preparation plan of instructions and counseling which lead to the development of social, educational and vocational goals for each inmate before release to the community.
		2.1b Identify goals, needs and skills by using the releasee's individual development plan prepared before release.

Table 37
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1992

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES*
		2.1c Provide information to released inmates for services under existing community services and programs.
		2.1d Assist the releasee in finding and using needed information and services during the first three months after release.
		2.1e Conduct classes in the areas of job seeking and retention skills, self-esteem, life skills, change and motivation, and life planning.
3. To provide training to all community supervision staff which ensures staff awareness of Divisional goals, objectives, expectations, and responsibilities.	3.1 Develop a training curriculum which addresses parole staff responsibilities.	3.1a Develop new in-service curriculum relevant to agent responsibilities.
		3.1b Utilize training offered by the National Institute of Corrections and other resources.

*Note: In fiscal year 1992, community supervision will be restructured; some of these performance measures will not be applicable under the new system. In addition, Title XX and other funding may be reduced or eliminated, which will also affect the level of services which can be provided to released inmates.

Table 38

Community Supervision Population Overview

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91 (Proj.)
Admissions							
From Institutions and Community Centers	7,249	7,625	8,057	9,328	9,362	10,785	16,345
From Another State	481	485	453	575	786	557	N/A
From Apprehension Unit	124	148	140	104	154	226	N/A
TOTAL	7,854	8,258	8,650	10,007	10,302	11,568	16,345
Exits							
Final Discharge	1,850	1,907	3,297	5,017	5,265	5,798	6,042
Board-Ordered Discharge	1,842	743	521	449	368	645	N/A
Transfer to Another State	329	398	379	219	152	593	N/A
Charged with New Offense	1,094	1,002	975	1,367	1,344	1,779	2,116
Charged with Technical Violation	1,040	1,330	1,664	1,007	1,284	2,733	3,372
To Apprehension Unit	414	551	649	528	1,209	94	N/A
Death/Other	800	1,173	64	23	58	58	N/A
TOTAL	7,369	7,104	7,549	8,610	9,680	11,700	11,530
Population							
Average Number of Agents	114	122	107	46	72	101	106
Average Daily Population	8,916	9,731	10,836	11,997	12,737	12,290	15,405
Average Caseload	78	80	101	261	177	122	145
End of FY Population	9,173	10,327	11,229	12,561	12,731	12,599	17,414

Table 39

Community Supervision Profile

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91 (12/31/90)
End of Fiscal Year Population	9,173	10,327	11,229	12,561	12,731	12,599	14,973
SEX							
Male	96%	95%	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%
Female	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
RACE							
Black	64%	62%	60%	59%	59%	59%	60%
White	30%	32%	33%	34%	34%	33%	32%
Hispanic	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
AGE							
17-20 yrs	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	6%
21-25 yrs	33%	33%	31%	30%	29%	27%	26%
26-30 yrs	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	25%	25%
31-35 yrs	17%	17%	18%	17%	18%	19%	19%
36-40 yrs	8%	9%	10%	11%	11%	11%	12%
41 yrs & older	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	13%	12%
OFFENSE CLASS							
Murder	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Class X	23%	22%	21%	20%	21%	21%	19%
Class 1	11%	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Class 2	29%	30%	31%	34%	34%	32%	32%
Class 3	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	15%	16%
Class 4	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	10%	12%
Out of State	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%
COMMITTING COUNTY							
Cook	63%	61%	60%	59%	60%	60%	61%
Downstate	30%	32%	33%	35%	34%	34%	34%
Out of State	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%

Table 40
Program Services Data

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	FY90 ACTUAL	FY91 ESTIMATED	FY92 PROJECTED
Expenditures & Appropriations ($ thousands)	$7,506.2	$9,239.3	$4,896.3
Average Number of Parole Agents	101	106	NA
Releasees receiving Community Supervision Services	24,299	28,944	NA
Average Monthly Population	12,290	15,405	NA
Average Cases Per Agent	122	145	NA
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Monthly Population	$611	$600	NA
*Cost/Number of Releasees	$309	$319	NA

*This cost figure is calculated by taking the total expenditures for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving community supervision services during the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 1992 will see the restructuring of community supervision. As a result, many of the past measures will no longer be appropriate.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1992

REVIEW
&
COMMENTS

I. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENTS

A. Procedures

Section 7(a) of P.A. 79-1035, stipulates that each agency "shall, after submission of the plan to the General Assembly give notice of availability of the Plan, make copies of the plan publicly available, for reasonable inspection and copying, and provide at least 30 days for submission of public comments."

The public review and comment requisites apply to both Part I and Part II of the Human Services Plan or to any amendments to the Human Services Plan. The review process may be combined with existing agency procedures for obtaining public input.

Public review and comment may range from public notice of a comment period to scheduling of formal hearings. Agencies should consider the following components in a proposed format for public input:

* Public Notice of the availability of the plan document either through the media, mass mailings or some other public forum. This notice should be extended to organized groups, service providers, and the general citizenry.

* Procedures for receiving comments from the public for at least 30 days. This may include receipt of comments through the mail, telephone, public meetings, or testimony presented at formal/informal hearings.

* Considerations and use of public comment. A description should be provided of the method on the plans. Additionally, agencies should indicate how public comments will be used in assessing the proposed plans, e.g., modifications, amendments, addendums.

B. Actions

The Illinois Department of Corrections will distribute this plan within the Department and to other state agencies for extensive review and comments. This document will be made available to the public generally, and to many interested groups.

II. PLAN AMENDMENTS

A. Procedure

Section 7(b) of the Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Act stipulates that agencies shall file changes in the Human Services Plan with the General Assembly "with respect to any change in the plan which is of a substantial or statewide nature and which will become effective before submission of the next annual plan."

Proposed amendments to Part I of the Human Services Plan should consider the following:

* Changes as a result of substantive or appropriations legislation enacted by the General Assemply in the Spring Session.

* Changes as a result of gubernatorial actions or recommendations.

* Revisions in policies or priorities since the submission of Part I to the General Assembly.

The plan amendments should consist of a narrative statement which highlights the major changes, if any, since completion of Phase I which are of a substantial or statewide nature. If plan amendments indicate a reduction in resources, agencies should describe what measures are being taken to maintain proposed program levels, i.e., administrative reorganization, changes in method of service delivery.

B. Actions

Any actions taken by the Illinois Department of Corrections will be in compliance with Section 7(b) of the Act. Changes of any magnitude that would result in such an action would occur only from the Public Review Process or through feedback and new analysis generated from the monitoring of the plan.

Notes

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